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THE Madras Monthly JOURNAL, OR INDIA RECORDER, FOR AUGUST 1807.

The gen'rous mind will ne'er refuse,
Each zealous effort to amuse.

W. U.

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THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL, OR INDIA RECORDER.

FOR

Vol. V. AUGUST, *No. II.*

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Original Communications, &c.

RELIGION OF THE HINDOOS.

WHATEVER opinion may be formed of the Hindoo religion itſelf, we cannot deny its profeſſors the merit of having adhered to it with a conſtancy unequalled in the hiſtory of any other. The number of thoſe who have been induced or compelled to quit their doctrines, notwithſtanding the long period of their ſubjection, and the perſecutions they have undergone, is too inconſiderable to bear any proportion to the number of thoſe who have adhered to them.

It is a circumſtance very ſingular, and merits particular attention, that, contrary to the practice of every other religious ſociety, the Hindoos, far from diſturbing thoſe who are of a different faith, by endeavours to convert them, cannot even admit any proſelytes; and that, notwithſtanding the excluſion of others, and though tenacious of their own doctrines, they neither hate, nor

despise, nor pity, such as are of a different belief, nor do they think them less favoured by the Supreme Being than themselves. They say, that if the Author of the universe preferred one religion to another, *that only* could prevail which he approved; because to suppose such preference, while we see so many different religions, would be the height of impiety, as it would be supposing injustice towards those that he left ignorant of his will; and they therefore conclude, that every religion is peculiarly adapted to the country and people where it is practised, and that all, in their original purity, are equally acceptable to God.

The Brahmans, who translated from the Sanskrit language the laws and customs of the Hindoos, say, in the preliminary discourse prefixed to their work;

"From men of enlightened understandings and sound judgment, who, in their researches after truth, have swept away from their hearts malice and opposition, it is not concealed that the diversities of belief, which are causes of enmity and envy to the ignorant, are in fact a demonstration of the power of the Supreme Being."

"The truly intelligent well known, that the difference and variety of created things, and the contrarieties of constitutions, are types of *his* wonderful attributes, whose complete power formed all thing in the animal, vegitable, and material world; whose benevolence selected man to have dominion and authority over the rest; who, having bestowed on him judgment and understanding, gave him supremacy over the corners of the world; who, having put into his hands the control and disposal of all things, appointed to each nation its own religion; and who instituted a variety of tribes, and a multiplicity of different customs, but views with pleasure in every place the mode of worship particularly appointed to it; he is with the attendants upon the mosque, in counting the sacred beads; he is in the temple with the Hindoos, at the adoration of the idols."

However the intention of those idols may have been corrupted in a long course of practice by the ignorant multitude, or artful priest, they, as well as their various deities, seem evidently to have been only designed to shew the attributes of a Being of whom we cannot form any precise or simple idea, and who cannot be represented under any particular shape; neither have they any image of Brama, or God, who they sometimes call the *Principal of Truth*, the *Spirit of Wisdom*, the *Supreme Being*, the *Universal Soul that penetrates every thing*, and epithets of the same kind. They say,

" that the mind may form ſome conception of his attributes, when " brought ſeparately before it; but who can graſp *the whole* with- " in the limited circle of human ideas?

Saint Francis Xavier ſays, that a Brahman on the coaſt of Malabar confided to him, that one of the myſteries or ſecrets of the Hindoo doctrines conſiſted in believing that there was only one God, creator of the heavens and the earth, and that only *that God* was worthy to be adored.

Bernier, who was an attentive traveller, a faithful narrator, and who, if we make allowances for the prejudices of the age in which he lived, may be conſidered as a judicious obſerver, gives the following account of a converſation he had with ſome of the principal *pundits* at Benares, upon the ſubject of the worſhip of idols among the Hindoos.

" Lorſque je deſcendis le long du Gange, et que je paſſai par " Benares, j'allai trouver le chef des Pundets qui fait lá ſa de- " meure ordinaire. C'eſt un religieux tellement renommé pour " ſon ſavoir, que Chah Jehan, tant pour ſa ſcience que pour com- " plaire aux Rajas, lui fit penſion de deux mille roupies. C'etoit " un gros homme, très bien fait, et qu'on regardoit avec plaiſir: " pour tout vêtement il n'avoit qu'une eſpece d'écharpe blanche " de ſoye, qui étoit liée à l'entour de ſa ceinture, et qui pendoit " juſqu'à mi-jambe, avec un autre écharpe rouge, de ſoye, aſſez " large, qu'il avoit ſur ſes épaules comme un petit manteau. Je " l'avois vu pluſieurs fois à Delhi dans cette poſture, devant le " Roi, dans l'Aſſemblée de tous les Omrahs, et marcher parles " rues tantot à pied tantot en Palcky.* Je l'avois auſſi vu, et " j'avois converſé pluſieurs fois avec lui, parceque pendant un an " il s'etoit toujours trouvé à notre conference devant mon Agah, " à qui il faiſoit la cour, afin qu'il lui fit redonner ſa penſion, qu' " Aurengzebe, parvenu à l'Empire, lui avoit otée, pour paroitre " grand Muſulman. Dans la viſite que je lui rendis à Benares, " il me fit cent careſſes, et me donna même la collation dans la " Bibliotheque de ſon Univerſité avec les ſix plus fameux Pundets " de la ville. Quand je me vis en ſi bonne compagnie, je les priai " tous de me dire leur ſentiment ſur l'adoration de leurs Idoles; " car je leur diſois qua je m'en allois des Indes extrémement ſcan- " daliſé de ce côté là, et leur reprochois que c'étoit une choſe con-

* Called by the Engliſh *Palankeen*, though the manner in which the French write and pronounce it, is more correct.—The natives call it *Palkee*.

" tre toute forte de raison et tout à fait indigne de gens savans et
" Philosophes comme eux :"

" Nous avons veritablement, me dirent ils, dans nos temples, " quantité de statues diverses, comme celle de Brahma, Mahadeu, " Genich, et Gavani, qui sont des principaux et des plus parfaits " *Deutas*, et meme de quantité d'autres de moindre perfection, " auxquelles nous rendons beaucoup d'honneur, nous nous prosternons devant elles, et leur presentons des fleurs, du ris, des " huiles, de senteurs, du safran et autres choses semblables avec " beaucoup de cérémonie: néanmoins, nous ne croyons point que " ces statues soient ou Brahma même, ou Béchen * lui même, et " ainsi des autres, mais seulement leures images et representations, " et nous ne leur rendons ces honneurs qu'à cause de ce qu'elles " representent; elles sont dans nos *Deuras*, † afin qu'il y ait quelque chose devant les yeux qui arête l'esprit; et quand nous prions, ce n'est pas la statue que nous prions, mais celui qui est " representé par la statue; au reste nous reconnoissons que c'est " Dieu qui est le maitre absolu et le seul Tout-puissant."

Mr. Ziegenbalg, one of the first missionaries that was sent by the king of Denmark to Tranquebar, ‡ and who may be named the protestant apostle of India, having asked, in writing, from different Brahmans, the reason of their not offering worship to the Supreme Being, they uniformly replied, that God was a Being without shape, incomprehensible, of whom no precise idea could be formed; and that the adoration before idols, being ordained by their religion, God would receive, and consider that as adoration offered to himself.

Some learned men, or pundits, that he calls *Gnanigueuls*, who

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* Vishen, or Vishnou. † Dewuls, or temples.

‡ Tranquebar was granted to the Danes, by the Rajah of Tanjour, in 1621. —The king of Denmark having applied to M. Francke, professor of theology at Halle, to recommend persons fit to be sent as missionaries to India, selected M. Ziegenbalg and M. Plutchau. They sailed from Copenhagen the 29th of November 1705, and arrived at Tranquebar the 9th of July 1706. M. Plutchau, after a few years residence, returned to Europe, and remained there. M. Ziegenbalg visited Europe in 1715; came from Denmark to England, embarked there the 4th of March 1716, landed at Madras the 9th of August of the same year, and died at Tranquebar the 23d of February 1719. He translated into the Malabar, or Tamoul language, the whole of the New Testament, and at his death had nearly completed a translation of the Old. He wrote a Malabar grammar, that was printed at Halle; and a dictionary, that was printed at Tranquebar in 1712, which then contained 20,000 words, and was afterwards augmented. Vid. Hist. du Christ. des Indes, par le Croze.

have written on the *Narghenny worſhip*, or worſhip of the inviſible, have no other object of adoration but that Being; and their books treat only of the love of God, and duties of morality. He gives ſome literal tranſlations of paſſages from their writings.

"The Being of beings is the only God, eternal, and every "where preſent, who *compriſes every thing*; there is no God but "thee."

"O Sovereign of all beings, Lord of the Heavens and the Earth, "before whom ſhall I deplore my wretchedneſs, if thou aban-"don me?" *

"God is, as upon a ſea without bounds; thoſe who wiſh to "approach him muſt appeaſe the agitation of the waves—they "muſt be of a tranquil and ſteady mind, retired within them-"ſelves, and their thoughts being collected, muſt be fixed on "God only." †

In a letter written to M. Ziegenbalg, by a Brahman, he ſays, "God may be known by his laws, and wonderful works. By "the reaſon and underſtanding he has given to man, and by the "creation and preſervation of all beings. It is indiſpenſably the "duty of man, to believe in God, and love him,—Our law en-"joins this.—Thoſe two principles ought to be in his ſpeech, in "his mind; they ſhould guide all his actions, in which being "well founded, he ſhould invoke God, and endeavour in every "thing to conform himſelf to his will."

A Hindoo having been converted to Chriſtianity by the Daniſh miſſionaries, his father wrote to him, "You are yet unacquaint-"ed with the myſteries of our religion.—We do not worſhip "many Gods in the extravagant manner you imagine.—In all "the multitude of images, we adore one Divine eſſence only. "We have amongſt us learned men, to whom you ſhould apply, "and who will remove all your doubts."

M. de la Croze, in ſpeaking from the authority of M. Ziegenbalg, and another miſſionary, M. J E. Grundler, ſays, "In one "of their books, they (the Hindoos) expreſs themſelves in the "following manner: The Supreme Being is inviſible, incompre-"henſible, immoveable, without figure or ſhape. No one has "ever ſeen him; time never compriſed him; his eſſence pervades "every thing; all was derived from him, &c."

Father Bouchet, ſuperior of the Jeſuit miſſionaries, writes to the biſhop of Avranches, from Madura, in the Carnatick.

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* From a book named Vara-baddu.

† From a book named Tchiva-Vackium.

"The Indians acknowledge one eternal God, infinitely per-"fect."

"They say, that the great number of divinities which they "worship, are only inferior deities, entirely subject to the will "of the Supreme Being, who is equally Lord of gods and men."

Sir William Jones observes, "the learned Hindoos, as they are "instructed by their own books, in truth acknowledge only one "Supreme Being, whom they call *Brahm*, or the *great one*, in "the neuter gender. They believe his essence to be infinitely re-"moved from the comprehension of any mind but his own, and "they suppose him to manifest his power by the operation of his "divine spirit."

The vulgar, whose understandings are only exercised by the usual occupations and occurrences in their particular spheres of life; and the feeble, or ignorant, among the higher ranks of mankind, instead of going into speculative reflections, naturally fix their attention on the external object that is presented to them, which, aided with a little art, gradually leads them into a superstitious veneration of things, to which an enquiring and thinking mind easily understands that none is due. Nor need we go to Hindostan for instances of the truth of this assertion.

If we, therefore, abstract our minds from the abuses, and inquire into the spirit, of the Hindoo religion, we shall find, that it inculcates the belief in one God only, without beginning and without end; nor can any thing be more sublime than their idea of the Supreme Being. I shall quote some stanzas from a hymn to Narrayna, or the Spirit of God, taken, as Sir William Jones informs us, from the writings of their ancient authors.

Spirit of Spirits, who, through ev'ry part
Of space expanded, and of endless time,
Beyond the reach of lab'ring thought sublime,
Badst uproar into beauteous order start;
Before heav'n was, thou art.

Ere spheres beneath us roll'd, or spheres above,
Ere earth in firmamental æther hung,
Thou sat'st alone, till, through thy mystic love,
Things unexisting to existence sprung,
And grateful descant sung.

Omniſcient Spirit, whoſe all-ruling pow'r
Bids from each ſenſe bright emanations beam;
Glows in the rainbow, ſparkles in the ſtream,
Smiles in the bud, and gliſtens in the flow'r
That crowns each vernal bow'r;

Sighs in the gale, and warbles in the throat
Of every bird that hails the bloomy ſpring,
Or tells his love in many a liquid note,
Whilſt envious artiſts touch the rival ſtring,
Till rocks and foreſts ring;

Breathes in rich fragrance from the Sandal grove,
Or where the precious muſk-deer playful rove;
In dulcet juice, from cluſt'ring fruit diſtils,
And burns ſalubrious in the taſteful clove:
Soft banks and verd'rous hills
Thy preſent influence fills;
In air, in floods, in caverns, woods, and plains,
Thy will inſpirits all, thy ſovereign Maya reigns.

Blue cryſtal vault, and elemental fires,
That in th' æthereal fluid blaze and breathe;
Thou, toſſing main, whoſe ſnaky branches wreathe
This penſile orb with intertwiſting gyres;
Mountains, whoſe lofty ſpires,
Preſumptuous, rear their ſummits to the ſkies,
And blend their em'rald hue with ſapphire light;
Smooth meads and lawns, that glow with varying dyes
Of dew-beſpangled leaves and bloſſoms bright,
Hence! vaniſh from my ſight
Deluſive pictures! unſubſtantial ſhows!
My ſoul abſorb'd one only Being knows,
Of all perceptions one abundant ſource,
Whence ev'ry object, ev'ry moment flows:
Suns hence derive their force,
Hence planets learn their courſe;
But ſuns and fading worlds I view no more;
God only I perceive; God only I adore.

Brihma, Vishnou, and Shiva, are undoubtedly only emblems of the power, the goodness, and justice of the Supreme Being, and are sometimes called *the three united in one.**

In the dialogues between Krishna and Arjoon, contained in the Bhagavat Geeta, Krishna says: "I am the creator of all things, "and all things proceed from me. Those who are endued with "spiritual wisdom known this, and worship me."

"I am the soul, which is in the bodies of all things. I am the "beginning and the end. I am time; I am all-grasping death; "and I am the resurrection. I am the seed of all thing in nature, "and there is not any thing animate or inanimate without me.

"I am the mystic figure *Oom*†, the *Reek*, the *Sam*, and the "*Yayoor Veds*. I am the witness, the comforter, the asylum, the "friend. I am generation, and dissolution: in me all things are "reposited.

"The whole universe was spread abroad by me.

"The foolish are unacquainted with my supreme and divine "nature. They are of vain hope, of vain endeavours, and void "of reason; whilst those of true wisdom serve me in their hearts, "undiverted by other gods.

"Those who worship other gods, worship me. I am in the sa-"crifice, in the spices, in the invocation, in the fire, and in the "victim."

"Arjoon says in reply: "Thou art the prime Creator—Eter-"nal God! Thou art the Supreme! By the thee the universe "was spread abroad! Thou art Vayoo, the god of the winds; "Agnee, the god of fire; Varoon, the god of the oceans, &c

"Reverence be unto thee; again and again reverence, O thou, "who art all in all! Great is thy power, and great thy glory! "Thou art the father of all things; wherefore I bow down, and "with my body prostrate on the ground, crave thy mercy. Lord, "worthy to be adored! bear with me as a father with a son; a "friend with a friend; a lover with the beloved."

In speaking of serving the Deity, Krishna says,

"They who delighting in the welfare of all nature, serve me in

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* Some of the early Roman Catholic Missionaries thought they perceived in the allegory of Brimha, Vishnu, and Shirvah, a belief in the Holy Trinity.

† *Oom* is said to be a mystic word, or emblem, to signify the Deity, and to be composed of Sanskrit roots, or letters; the first of which stands for Creator; the second, Preserver; and the third Destroyer. It is forbidden to be pronounced, except with extreme reverence. An analogy has been found between this monosyllable an the Egyptian *On*.

WILKINS.

"my incorruptible, ineffable, and invisible form; omnipotent, incomprehensible, standing on high, fixed, and immoveable, with subdued passions, and who are the same in all thing, shall come unto me.

"Those whose minds are attached to my invisible nature, have the greater labour, because an invisible path is difficult to corporeal beings. Place thy heart on me, and penetrate me with thy understanding, and thou shalt hearafter enter unto me. But if thou shouldst be unable at once stedfastly to fix thy mind on me, endeavour to find me by means of constant practice.

"He, my servant, is dear to me, who is free from enmity; merciful, and exempt from pride and selfishness; who is the same in pain and in pleasure; patient of wrongs; contented; and whose mind is fixed on me alone.

"He is my beloved, of whom mankind is not afraid, and who is not afraid of mankind; who is unsolicitous about events; to whom praise and blame are as one; who is of little speech; who is pleased with whatever cometh to pass; who has no particular home, and is of a steady mind."

In treating of good works, he says:

"Both the desertion and practice of works, are the means of happiness. But of the two, the practice is to be distinguished above the desertion.

"The man, who, performing the duties of life, and quitting all interest in them, placeth them upon *Brahm*, the Supreme, is not tained with sin, but remaineth like the leaf of the lotus unaffected by the waters.

"Let not the motive be in the event: be not one of those, whose motive for action is in the hope of reward.

"Let not thy life be spent in inaction: perform thy duty, and abandon all thoughts of the consequence. The miserable and unhappy are so about the event of things; but men, who are endued with true wisdom, are unmindful of the event."

The Hindoos believe, that the soul, after death, is tried, and, according to the conduct of the deceased, is either rewarded or punished. That the souls of such holy men as have arrived to that degree of perfection as entirely to have subdued their passions are immediately, and without trial, admitted to eternal happiness. That the souls of the wicked, after being confined for a time in *Narekha*,* and punished according to their offences, are

* Narekha is the name given to the infernal regions, which are supposed to be divided into a variety of places adapted to different degrees of punishment.

sent back upon the stage of life, to animate other bodies, of men or beasts. That even those whose lives have been chequered with good and evil, must likewise return; And that these probations, chastisements, and transmigrations, continue to be repeated, until every vicious inclination be corrected. They shudder at the idea of eternal punishment, as incompatible with their notions of the justice and goodness of the Almighty.

It is pretended that a few holy men, by special divine grace, have a knowledge of, or are able to look back on their former states of existence.

It seems also to be prevalent opinion with them, that this world, besides being a state of probation, is likewise a state of temporary reward and punishment. They say, " It cannot be denied that " the benefits which some enjoy, are in recompence of their for" mer virtues; but should these, in a new life, forget God, and " disobey his laws, their former conduct will not avail them, they " will be again tried and judged according to their actions." Nearly the same sentiments were posessed by many of the Greek philosophers.

Notwithstanding that the Hindoos are separated into the *Vishnu Bukht* and *Shivah Bukht*, and that a variety of sects are to be found over the whole peninsula, the chief articles of their religion are uniform. All believe in *Brahma*, or the Supreme Being; in the immortality of the soul; in a future state of rewards and punishments; in the doctrine of the metemphychosis; and all acknowledge the *Veds* as containing the principles of their laws and religion. Nor ought we to wonder at the schisms that have arisen in such a vast space of time, but rather be surprised, that they have been so mild in their consequences; especially when we reflect on the numbers that arose amongst ourselves, and the dreadful effects they produced in a period so much shorter.

Their rules of morality are most benevolent; and hospitality and charity are not only strongly inculcated, but I believe no where more universally practised than amongst the Hindoos.

RETORT COURTEOUS.

A Gentleman who had lost thirty pounds to a fashionable Lady at play, presented the amount in Bank-notes. This drew from the Lady an affected remark, " that the *great houses* she frequented, nothing but gold was used."—" In the *little houses* I frequent, Madam," replied the gentleman, " nothing but paper is used."—*Honi soit, &c.*

THE MODERN AUSTRIAN AMAZON.

ACCOUNT OF FRANCES SCANAGATTI, A MILANESE YOUNG LADY WHO SERVED WITH REPUTATION AS AN ENSIGN AND LIEUTENANT OF THREE DIFFERENT AUSTRIAN REGIMENTS DURING THE LAST WAR.

FRANCES SCANAGATTI, was born in Milan, and baptised at the parish of St Esubins the 14th of September, 1781. In her infancy she made considerable progress in the German and French languages, under a Stasburg governess, named Madame Depuis. This lady having in her youth belonged to a company of the *Comedie Française*, possesed some information, and engaged her pupil to apply to study with pleasure, by the amusing means she employed of reciting and explaining, sometimes in the one, and sometimes in the other language, such small pieces of Comedy and Romances as were within her reach, and obliging her to repeat the same by degrees. It is not improbable, in consequence of so many comic and romantic ideas arising from these amusing studies that this young lady insensibly conceived a passion for the mililitary profession, and adopted as a maxim, that women might run the course of glory and science as well as men, if they entered on them with equal advantages of instruction and emulation.

At ten years of age she was put under the charge of the Nuns of the Visitation, an institution in high repute throughout Italy for the education of young ladies; and here she conducted herself so as to obtain and deserve the esteem and friendship of the whole house, for her sweet, amiable, and engaging disposition. Such are the very expressions made use of by the venerable and distinguished superior, Madame de Bayanne, to convey her approbation, and the general sense of the Nuns of this respectable establishment.

Towards the end of 1794, her father, Mr. Joseph Scanagatti, resolved to send his daughter to Vienna as a boarder with a widow lady, in order to improve her in the knowledge of the German language, and to qualify her in the details of house-keeping. On the journey she was dressed in boy's clothes to avoid trouble and impertinence, and she was accompanied by one of her brothers, who intended to stop at Neustadt, in order to attend a course of military studies in the Academy of that town, which is esteemed the nursery of the best officers in the Austrian army. The pupils, to the number of four hundred, mostly officers' sons, are maintained and educated by the Imperial court, and, besides the military exercises, are instructed in languages, mathematics, and the

belles lettres. During the journey, the brother fell ſick, and acknowledged to his ſiſter, what he had not the courage to avow to his father, that he had neither taſte nor inclination for a military life. His ſiſter then ſtrenioufly urged him to return home with the ſervant to re-eſtabliſh his health: and having obtained of him the letter of recommendation he carried to M. de Haller, ſurgeon on the ſtaff, of the Academy, and at whoſe houſe he was to have been boarded, ſhe had the intrepidity to introduce herſelf, under its ſaction, to the gentleman as the recommended boy, and as ſuch received the kindeſt welcome. In a ſhort time ſhe had the good fortune to gain the friendſhip of M. de Haller, his wife, and two lovely daughters, ſo as to be conſidered as one of the family. Giving daily proofs of an amiable character and a ſtrong diſpoſition to be inſtructed, ſhe obtained from Court permiſſion to attend the lectures at the Academy, and ſo conſpicuouſly diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her exemplary conduct and her progreſs, that that ſhe bore away the prizes of diſtinction in both the years, 1795 and 1796, that ſhe remained there.

At this Academy ſhe perfected herſelf in the knowledge of German and French, and alſo acquired a knowledge of the Engliſh language under Mr. Plunket, a clergyman from Ireland, one of the profeſſors of the inſtitution, who declares that he never had the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of young Scanagatti being a girl, but conſidered her as a very mild and accompliſhed boy, of uncommon prudence. Here alſo ſhe made the moſt ſucceſsful application to fencing and military tactics, as well as to the various branches of the mathematics.

In the month of February, 1797, ſhe reſolved to addreſs the Supreme Council of War at Vienna to be admitted an officer in the army, ſupporting her application by the moſt honorable teſtimonies of conduct and talents, which the Academy could not refuſe her, and accompanying theſe with more eloquent vouchers, namely the prizes awarded her during the two preceding years.

The Supreme Council being at this time particularly in want of good officers, to replace the great numbers who had fallen in the preceding campaigns, readily appointed her to an enſigncy in the regiment of St. George.

Her promotion being notified to her thro' the channel of the Academy, ſhe immediately ſet out for Vienna, whence ſhe received orders to join a tranſport of recruits in Hungary, and proceed with them to the Upper Rhine, where the battalion lay to which ſhe was appointed. This battalion was cmpoſed of War-

adiners, and was commanded by Major Settel. It was stationed on the right bank of the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Khel, and at the extremest outposts, when she joined it, but shortly afterwards obliged to retire to the town of Manheim, the enemy having passed the Rhine between Kilstett and Deershem.

At length the peace of Campo Formio put an end to the campaign, and, Mademoiselle Scaganatti having passed about sixteen months in different cantonments in the Empire, Silesia, and Stiria, received an order to repair to Poland, to join the fourth battalion of the regiment of Wenzel Celloredo then commanded by Major Deeber.

She was now stationed in the town Sandomir; and here she experienced the most distressing inquietudes, through the dread of her sex being discovered. As she frequented the Cassino, where the most select company associated, some of the ladies who assembled there, either through the conformation of her body, or her reserved manners, conceived and communicated their suspicions. And accordingly one day a young gentleman belonging to the town said to her ingeniously, "Do you know Ensign, what these ladies observe of you?" She immediately suspected where the blow was directed; but concealing her alarm, she answered, she should be glad to know in what respect she had attracted their notice. "Why, (replied the gentleman,) they observe in you the air and manner of a lady." On this she fell a laughing, and with an arch and lively air, rejoined, "In this case Sir, as the decision of the question is competent to a lady, I beg leave to select your wife for my judge." This proposal, however, he did not think proper to accept, and wishing to disengage himself, protested that he was far from believing any such thing, and only hinted at what Mesdames N. N. had suspected. She withdrew earlier than usual that day, and passed rather an uneasy night. But, having fully meditated on her situation, she resolved to bear herself through, put on a good face, appear at the Cassino the next day, and there hold the most gallant and free discourse with the ladies, in order to remove, if possible, their suspicions. Accordingly, after complimenting them, she brought the matter on the carpet, and declared, that, far from being offended, she found herself highly flattered, in hopes that the opinion they entertained would render them less difficult to favour her with a verification to enable them to pronounce their judgement with greater certainty. This produced the effect she wished: the ladies, astonished by the military air of frankness, immediately retracted their opinion, saying "You are too gallant,

Ensign, for us to presume doing you any further the enjury of believing you a lady :" and thus the matter dropt.

Some time after, having received orders to proceed to Chelm, she had the good fortune to escape the prying looks of the fair sex there, who obliged her to use uncommon circumspection. But she fell sick on the road, and was obliged to stop at Lubin, the head quarters of the battalion. On this occasion she was under much obligation to captain Tamber of the same regiment, who shewed her uncommon marks of humanity, attention and kindness, in a country where she was quite a stranger. Here also she had some difficulty to conceal her sex; for being affected by a general debility, she was obliged to commit herself in all her want to the care of a soldier who was her servant, but who happily for her was a young man of such simplicity, that she ran no risk from his penetration.

She had scarcely recovered, when having received notice that the Council of war had transferred her to the regiment of Bannat, she reported herself ready immediately to join; and, notwithstanding the advice of her present commander to suspend her journey until she had sufficiently recruited her strength, she persisted in undertaking it, and arrived on the 6th of May 1799, at Penezona, in the Bannat, where the staff were stationed.

Some promotions were at this crisis taking place in the regiment, and being one of the oldest Ensigns, she expected to be promoted to a lieutenancy, but was no less surprised than hurt to find two younger ensigns preferred to her. Being sure of her ground in so far as to know that the conduct-list given in her favour by the regiment in which she had before served left not the smallest room for reproach, notwithstanding her mild and patient character she presented very sharp remonstrances, protesting that she should be ashamed to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment, if it did not repair the injury done her. In answer to this remonstrance she received a rescript of the 13th of July, which entirely satisfied her, the regiment declaring that the mistake proceeded from not having known that ensign Scanagatti had been transferred to it when the promotions were proposed, but that they would not fail to take the first opportunity of doing justice to his merit, and in fact she obtained a lieutenancy on the 1st of March following.

She was now placed in the battalion of reserve, which generally remains inactive in cantonment, and was then under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Einsfeld. But anxious to share in the glory of the campaigns she solicited to be transferred to one

of the battalions of the ſame regiment which were then acting againſt the enemy in Italy, and ſhe was in conſequence appointed to the ſixth, then encamped on the mountains to the eaſt of Genoa, which ſhe joined without delay.

Here ſhe was encamped with her battalion, commanded by Major Paulich, and ſharp ſkirmiſhes and actions more frequently took place than at any other of the outpoſts. She fought under that officer particularly in two battles that took place on the 14th and 15th of December, 1799, in the neighbourhood of Scoffera, and at Torriglia, where ſhe had the ſatisfaction of penetrating firſt into the enemy's intrenched redoubts, which the enemy were then forced to abandon, but which they retook next day, through the ſuperiority of force with which they renewed the attack.

In this unfortunate affair the brave Major Paulich being ſeverely wounded and made priſoner, with a part of his battalion, the main body of the army in that neighbourhood, under the command of General Count de Klenan, was obliged immediately to retire. Enſign Scanagatti was then ordered to poſt himſelf at Barba Gelata, with a ſmall detachment, in order to cover the retreat on that ſide; and on the 25th of the ſame month received orders to join the battalion lying at Campiano and Caſtelbard, diſtricts belonging to the Duke of Parma.

Captain Golubowiſh, and after him Captain Kliunowich, ſucceeded to the command of the battalion, which about the end of February, 1800, was ſent into quarters at Leghorn. At this time Enſign Scanagatti having been diſpatched on regimental buſineſs to Venice, Mantua, and Milan, had the ſatisfaction to reviſit her family in paſſing through Cremona, of which town her father was then Intendant.

Here ſhe ſtopped a day and two nights. Her mother during all that time never quitted her ſight; and having remarked in the morning, that when dreſſing, ſhe laced her cheſt very ſtraitly, to efface every exterior ſign of her ſex, and that ſo ſtrong a compreſſion had there, already produced a certain degree of mortification and ſome lividity, Madame Scanagatti communicated her fears to her huſband, that their child would ſoon fall a victim to a cancer if they delayed longer obliging her to quit the ſervice.

The father, from the moment the news reached him that his daughter had introduced herſelf to the Academy as a boy had never ceaſed to importune her to return to the avocations of her ſex, but at the ſame time carefully concealed this tranſaction of a daughter of whom he received the moſt ſatisfactory reports, and

from whofe fpirit he had alfo to expect fome imprudent refolution if counteracted by violent means. He now reflected ferioufly on the moft efficient means to be employed to calm the uneafinefs of his wife, and, if poffible, to withdraw his daughter without irritating her feelings. He renewed the attempt to engage her voluntary compliance, infifting ftrongly, among many other dangers to which fhe was expofed, on the difcovery made by her mother, and offering to accommodate her in his houfe with every thing that could give her fatisfaction.

This attempt was however fruitlefs. She anfwered refpectfully, that fhe would not fail to pay attention to what her mother had remarked refpecting her; nor would fhe hefitate a moment to fly to the bofom of her family (always dear to her,) as foon as peace fhould take place, and which could not be at a great diftance; but fhe begged him to reflect, that fhe would lofe the little merit fhe had acquired in her career if fhe fhould quit it at that crifis. Laftly, that he might perfectly tranquillize himfelf on her account, feeing that, in the courfe of three years and an half, fhe had been able happily to fupport her character in the midft of an army, and in a variety of critical fituations. In this manner fhe took leave of her parents, and proceeded to execute the remainder of her commiffions.

Meanwhile her father refolved to go to Milan, and in this dilemma to be guided entirely by Count Cocafteli, a nobleman who had much regard for him, and who, being Commiffary General of his Imperial Majefty in Lombardy, and near the Army of Italy, could be of fervice to him in an affair of fuch delicacy.

In confequence of this advice, and through the medium of the count, he addreffed a memorial to his Excellency Baron Melas, difclofing the ftory of his daughter, and foliciting for her an honorable difcharge.

The lady in the mean time having executed her commiffions, while her father was, unknown to her, engaged in this fcheme, returned to her regiment, which fhe found at the outpofts of the blockade of Genoa, encamped on Monte-Becco, and near Monte-Faccio. On the fame day that this latter place capitulated, fhe received notice that the Commander in Chief had fent an order to the battalion to permit Lieutenant Scanagatti to proceed to join his family at Milan. This permiffion, unfolicited by her, was equally difagreeable and unexpected, fhe immediately perceived that it muft have come through her parents; but, though cruelly difappointed, fhe confoled herfelf that fhe was not difcovered to be a

girl, but was treated as an officer in the very order of the Commander in Chief; and what confirmed her in this flattering idea was, that next day being at dinner with General Baron de Gottsheim, commanding the division of the Imperial army in this neighbourhood, she was always addressed by the title of lieutenant, and nothing occurred that gave her the smallest suspicion that her sex was known.

Amidst these reflections she resolved, on the 3d of June, 1800, to proceed on her journey towards her parental mansion, but on the 8th of the same month having learnt at Bologna that the enemy had just entered the Milanese, she thought it advisable to direct her route to Verona, to which the staff of the Austrian army was then transferred. She there applied for and obtained a new route for Venice, where her father then was, and where she remained, tired of an inactive life, till the peace of Luneville permitted her to return with safety to her country. And it was with no small regret that she left off a uniform obtained through the most signal merit, and supported in the most honorable and exemplary manner.

To attest the truth of which, and the well merited opinion of her zealous and faithful services, the Comander in Chief, General Baron Melas, in a rescript of the 23d of May, 1801, he had conferred her lieutenancy on her brother, who was then a cadet in the regiment of Belgiojoso.

It is only necessary to add, that this adventurous young lady having resumed her sex, in the bosom of her family is no less a pattern now of female merit, that she had formerly been of military conduct, fulfiling, with unexampled sweetness and equanimity of temper, the office of governess to her younger sisters, and otherwise assisting her venerable mother in the details of family management.

INTERESTING EXTRACT,
FROM THE LIFE OF
C. M. TALLEYRAND,
PRINCE OF BENEVENTO.

After the death of Robespierre, the surviving members of the constitutional and Orleans faction, who mostly resided in or near Hamburgh, united their talents and machinations to change the French republic into a constitutional monarchy. They invited Talleyrand to join them in their labours, which he did the more

willingly, as he disliked the Americans as much as he detested the English. In July, 1795, he landed on the banks of the Elbe, where he found, and was hailed by, the brothers Lameth, the Duke of Aiguillon, General Valence, Madame Genlis, and some other of his former accomplices. They instituted a revolutionary committee, having for its object to extend the horrors of the French rebellion to Great Britain, Ireland, and the north of Europe, in a manner, that when they returned to France, where they hoped to rule quickly, under a constitutional king of their own making, the convulsed state of other nations would prevent their tranquillity from being interrupted by domestic rivals, and their usurped authority from being attacked by enemies from abroad. Talleyrand seemed sincerely to enter into all their views, and was entrusted by them to correspond with Barras, and other leading members of the national convention. He acted however with them, as he had already done with Louis XVI, Orleans, and Petion. He served them as long as he could serve himself by it, but deserted them the instant his connection with them was no longer profitable to his purse, or alluring to his ambition. On the 2d of September a memorial was presented to the convention, in which he enumerates, "his great atchievements in the cause of liberty and equality, and demands, therefore, to have the decree of accusation against him cancelled, and his name struck off the list of emigrants, as both these acts took place in consequence of his *own desire*, to be so much the more useful in his secret mission in London." His petition was taken under consideration, and assented to on the 5th following; but he was the only member of the revolutionary committee of the north, to whom this assembly conceded such a favour.

He was happy to see his former friend, the Countess of F——t, who still resided at Altona; but she received him as he merited, with a silent coolness, which mortified his vanity and presumption, more than he would have been humilitated by deserved upbraiding, destitute as he was of all honorable sentiments. The Countess treated him no other than as a disagreeable intruder, or a common visitor. Upon his inquiry after *their* son, she answered, in the presence of several persons, "Sir, you never had a wife! and a mistress becoming a mother by you, in loving her child, must abhor his father. When once really known, you can inspire no other sentiments than those of abhorrence." With his usual presence of mind, he addressed himself to the company; "My friends," said he, "do not be alarmed; this is only a severe fit of

jealousy, and these fits, you know, neither kill women, nor are disagreeable to men."

Among persons to whom he had been introduced, since his arrival in Germany, was the Baron de S——, married to a beautiful niece of the Prince de H——, who had sent her, in the beginning of the revolution, to France, to be educated there, under the inspection of Madame Genlis. If her French education had not improved her notions of moral duties, her husband, by the lessons of German sophists, his instructors, had also imbided principles as dangerous to society, as incompatible with the happiness of individuals. Ambitious, but not interested motives, guided him, when he concluded this marriage. Possessing a princely fortune, his vanity was flattered in having to boast of a wife related to a prince of one of the first houses in Germany. Of this he informed his lady on their wedding day: and added, that as he desired not to be interrupted in his future intercourse with persons of her sex, so he left her at perfect liberty to choose the company of those gentlemen who were most agreeable to her inclinations. She was not quite eighteen when she heard such language from her husband, who the next day presented her, as a playfellow, a Prussian sub-lieutenant of her own age, the natural son of a nobleman in the vicinity. Thus circumstanced, if she fell a victim to seduction, she wns previously the victim of imprudence, of neglect, and of indifference. Although her frailties are not to be commended, the conduct of her husband, is unpardonable. Had he encouraged in her sentiments of virtue, she might have continued a life of chastity. His guilt is evident—hers, the moralist will deplore, and the Christian pity, and forgive.

Her intrigue with the young officer was no secret; and when delivered of a daughter, she ingeniously told every body, that he was the father, even in the presence of her husband, who did not appear offended. Before she had the misfortune of Talleyrand's acquaintance, this was the sole instance of any improper connections of irregularities of which she was accused. Her genius was as justly celebrated, as her beauty was admired; but her foible was to prefer the praise conferred on the eminence of the former, to the compliments bestowed on the perfection of the latter. This weak side was soon discovered by this veteran seducer, who took advantage of it, to his disgrace, but to her perdition. She had a select library, where he requested and obtained free admittance. He there wrote in her favourite book, Rousseau's Eloisa, some flattering verses, which she answered; and, as he expected, an

amorous intrigue was the conclusion of a literary correspondence. Not content with gaining her affection, he determined to tyranize over her inclinations; and what is most surprising, he met with success. Yes, a man of forty-one, ugly and deformed, had the art to compel an accomplished young lady of twenty one, to discard a handsome young officer, of her own age, who was her first, and, for three years past, had been her only lover!

Not many weeks passed away before she repented of her sacrifices, and suffered for her inexperience. A relative of hers, some years older, of an amiable and irreproachable character, and married to a nobleman of an eminent station in that country, often saw Talleyrand at her house, but always with an undisguised aversion. He, in revenge, resolved to conquer, humiliate, and ruin this rebel female, who no sooner remarked his assiduities, than she seemed to soften into submission. Her intent was, however, only to expose the infamy of the intriguer, and to preserve her relative from his snares for the future. She assented therefore, to a surrender, as soon as he could prove, that he had no other mistress. To effect this purpose he began to quarrel with his *bonne amie* about her former lover, of whom, though now excluded from all *tête-á-têtes* in her boudoir, he pretended to be jealous. To remove this bone of contention, she obtained for the officer, an order from his colonel to join his regiment immediately, at a distance of near 400 English miles; but an illness, the consequence of sincere, but disappointed, love, did not permit him to obey. Talleyrand in the mean time, procured several *pressing* invitations, from the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, which gave him an opportunity to absent himself. He had already, before his departure, began to act the moralist, and in reprobating himself for what had passed, desired her to restore the father of her daughter his health with her affection. When at a distance, he repeated in letters what he had expressed in his conversation. Her answers evince a vigorous, but agitated mind, feeling the pangs of a slighted attachment, or suffering from injured pride and humbled vanity.

At three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

"I could not begin my letter this morning—I was in a situation which made it utterly impossible for me to write; besides I had conceived a plan which I wanted previously to execute, and it is done.

"All my pleasing dreams of happiness are for ever fled! I dared still once more flatter myself with the idea that I could be happy!

—It was a folly!—I ought to have known that happineſs was not my lot in this world!—I wiſhed to enjoy the peace of content, and of thoſe pure pleaſures deſtined only to be the recompence of virtue. How extravagant was the idea! I am well puniſhed for it—and by whom? By him who had created this too flattering hope—by him who had inſpired my ſoul with this expectation—by him whom I ſuppoſed able to reſtore me my long loſt happineſs; that internal calm; that eſteem of myſelf; in fine, every thing that my unfortunate deſtiny has cauſed me to loſe.

"Oh! Charles! I utter no reproaches: I have none to utter—I am unhappy, more unhappy than I have ever been—but I reproach no one but myſelf for what has paſſed, which I am not able to undo!—Nevertheleſs, it is true, if I merit my ſufferings, I do not merit all that your letter contains; no! God is my witneſs, I did not merit it.—To tell thee what this cruel letter has made me endure—alas! it is impoſſible.—I was raiſed to the height of felicity by that I received from thee yeſterday—to-day I am in the depth of miſery.

"From what has paſſed I deſerve to be judged in this manner, I deſerve from what has paſſed, this terrible puniſhment! but the great God, who reads my inmoſt mind, knows that love, at preſent, has purified my heart; that I have revived, more than ever, the ardent deſire of being prudent and virtuous! Yes! God knows, that by your aſſiſtance, by my true—tender love—by my exceſs of love for thee, I hoped again to become, what with a mind formed for virtue, by the moſt unforeſeen fatality, I unfortunately had ceaſed to be. I fondly hoped to have found in my darling lover, a tender and indulgent friend; who, for the future would ſerve me as a guide; who would offer me an aſſiſting hand, to lead me back to the paths of virtue; and this aſſiſting hand, alas! is now about to plunge me into an abyſs!—To enter upon a reformation, it is neceſſary to regain ſome eſteem of oneſelf; it is neceſſary, as you made me perceive, that, notwithſtanding my paſt errors, I have within me a deſire and capacity of doing good, which, thanks to *love* and *friendship*, can enable me to repair partly what has paſt. And yet in your laſt letter, you tell me, that my character is altered—you tell me that I am a ſenſual woman, who cannot live without a lover; who is only governed by her deſires. You ſay, that I love the young man, and that, therefore, my love for you is a mere jeſt, and that I countenance you, only to make the world forget my intrigue with——. Is this the manner in which you humble and degrade me! in which you judge

thoſe ſentiments, ſo pure, ſo true—which animated my love for thee. Oh! my God! how have I deſerved this humiliation!

"Conſider what may be the conſequences.—It is of thee that I have learned that my reputation was entirely loſt; but your eſteem, your good opinion remained and conſoled me. At preſent I know, that you no longer eſteem me; nay, that nobody eſteems me—You have debaſed me, even in my own opinion. Were I therefore, a woman influenced excluſively by her appetites, as you believe, you have removed the only barrier which hitherto prevented me from gratifying my paſſions. Deſpiſed by every body—deſpicable in my own eyes—you expoſe me to the danger of becoming ſo more than ever! But no! one ſentiment revives me—it is, that notwithſtanding my paſt errors, I am much better than you think. I am not as you ſuppoſe, governed by my ſenſes. My imagination and my head are much more ardent and powerful than they, and every thing which I have done, is rather to be aſcribed to an error of judgment, than the dictates of my feelings.—A great deſire of pleaſing is my principal fault. The real ſtumbling block to me, vanity; but my true and tender love for thee, had preſerved me from it for the future.

"With regard to the young man, I had explained to you, the origin and particulars of my connection with him, with the moſt perfect ſincerity, as you requeſted, and I propoſed.

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In fine, to ſpeak a ſincere truth, inſtead of loving him more than you, I feel at this very moment, that I love thee more than I ever loved any being upon earth; and that in renouncing thee, I renounce my ſole felicity; and, neverthleſs—yes, neverthleſs—Oh! my God! I ſee that I muſt renounce thee—I ſee it with deſpair—my hand trembles, while I tell it; my heart is near breaking, and my eyes are dim with tears—I muſt renounce even thee.—But do not imagine that it is to connect myſelf with the young man.—No! I renounce even him, and this is no ſacrifice for me; no, I can have no more to do with him.

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"I do not ſpeak in this manner to regain thee—no, Charles! I

am convinced that I give up my greateſt happineſs; but as you judge me, I can hereafter be only your *friend* * * *

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Notwithſtanding what I have ſaid, and what I might ſay, you woud not believe that my intercourſe with the young man has ceaſed—and theſe doubts—I cannot endure them; in fine, I muſt ſubmit to my fate; the felicity of a true, pure, and tender love I cannot expect. Fortunate, if one day, for all my preſent ſufferings, you can regain a better opinion of me. This winter I am to paſs far from you. Oh my God! after ſuch pleaſing expectations, why am I condemned to ſuch a misfortune.

"The only object of my preſent deſires is, that you will conſent to what I propoſe, which will make me leſs unhappy. Come here, but come *as a friend*; do not loſe ſight of me a ſingle inſtant; conſtantly obſerve my conduct; obſerve all my actions, and during all the time you will find that I avoid him, and that I can even remain without appertaining to you, the object of all my tenderneſs; then, perhaps, you will finally avow, that I am not the ſlave of my ſenſes, and I may then hope to enjoy happineſs in future. But if you will not remain with me *as a friend*, then I do not know what to do, becauſe I muſt not, I cannot, I will not be your miſtreſs until the moment when, with the moſt perfect conviction, you can ſay, 'Cordelia, I was unjuſt towards thee—you are not the ſlave of your ſenſes, you are again worthy of all my tenderneſs and confidence.' Without waiting for the departure of the mail I have found an opportunity to forward this letter. For pity's ſake anſwer me, and ſay whether you will accept my propoſition, which is my only hope.

"I conjure you to anſwer me by the courier who brings you this letter. Can you read this letter? I was ſo diſtreſſed while I I wrote it that it is hardly legible. Addreſs your letter, by the bearer of this *to my husband*, and *rest assured* that, notwithſtanding the direction, nobody but myſelf will open it."

In this letter, an anſwer to Talleyrand's complaint of want of ſincerity, this lady was induced to ſtoop to a falſehood, in hopes of preventing the inconſtancy of her ſeducer. From the day ſhe was connected with him all intimacy ceaſed from her former lover. Of this he was well convinced, but wiſhing to begin a new intrigue, he not only had cunning enough to make her believe that his deſertion was her fault, but that ſhe deſerved his reproaches, and was unworthy of his attachment. Either in de-

nying or accusing herself of a double intrige, he was sure of succeeding in his plot. In the former case he would again declaim against her infidelity, and in the latter torment her duplicity. Whatever therefore, the final issue might be, he would enjoy the barbarous triumph of having degraded her in her own eyes, after having dishonored her in the opinion of the public. Her agitated state every line of her correspondence evinces; but her next letter shews that her health had been impaired from her affliction, as much as her feelings had suffered from her sensibility.

Monday.

"Yesterday I would not take the drugs which the physician had prescribed. Alas! said I to myself, of what use are all those remedies, the source of my malady is in my heart; my husband, however, compelled me by his reiterated instances. I do not know whether it be the effect of the prescriptions, or if natute exhausted, has overpowered my grief, but last night I got some hours rest, and I rose this morning at my regular time, instead of being under the necessity, as I was yesterday, of remaining the whole day in bed. When I awoke this morning, I was at first quite confused; I had not a single distinct sentiment of what, for some days past has made me so miserable; but my sad ideas, my cruel remembrances returned but too soon. Oh! Charles! how could you, in exchange for my tenderness, further condemn me to wretchedness? Why do you debar yourself from a happiness so easily obtained? Alas! cannot the sentence you have pronounced be recalled? no, it cannot! because I repeat it again, it requires an heavenly power to enable you to read my heart, to enlighten you, that you may distinguish truth from falsehood; you alone cannot do it—I see it too well—you cannot believe the unfortunate Cordelia was sincere. Perhaps you conclude her artifice truth, and her truth falehood. What did I in writing those fatal letters? Oh! Charles! why at———, where I was so sincere, did you refuse to believe me? Why then those cruel doubts, so afflicting to me? your doubts—your suspicions frequently troubled me, even in the midst of happiness; in the moments when I felt myself most happy, you threw out hints and made use of expressions that wounded my soul most cruelly. At——————, Oh! God! where I enjoyed so great felicity, you were the cause of many, and bitter tears. Do you remember it, dear and cruel friend? I said to myself, that we should never be perfectly happy if I did not succeed to inspire in you a confidence equally necessary in love as well as in friendship. I would purchase this con-

fidence at any rate. It was this desire that gave me the fortunate idea of accusing myself. He will not believe me, said I to myself, before I acknowledge myself culpable. My seeming sincerity will finally procure me his confidence, which is to me an absolute want. Nevertheless I could not persuade myself to let you suppose, that I divided my favours. This was the cause of my demanding your advice when I had no need of it; I should have said afterwards that I had followed it, and I hoped that, having finally removed your suspicions by my confessions, you would not for the future think me sincere. I was far from expecting that you would advise me to renounce yourself. Having received that fatal letter which shewed how wrong my calculations were; having by a falsehood destroyed all my happiness, I was reduced to despair, not knowing what to say or to do. Should I tell you the truth? that I had related a falsehood in these imaginary avowals? I dared not—you would take it for a new artifice. To avoid this appearance, I imagined it would be best to inform you of my conversation with the young man—a conversation that took place long ago. Now, though too late, I return to truth, but I am persuaded it is in vain—you will never more believe me. In writing to you the second of these two letters, my heart was so oppressed—as if I had a presentiment of their consequences, although I persisted in these as the only means to appear sincere with you. It is thus I have caused my own wretchedness—but I am not the sole cause of it. Oh! Charles! your suspicions, your unfortunately cruel mistrusts have had the greatest share. I should be less miserable were I alone the only sufferer; but oh! you!—oh! you! my well-beloved, for whom no sacrifice would be too great for me, whose content I exclusively meditated.—Oh! Charles! you partake the horror of my destiny; and we could both be so happy! Every thing else was in our favour; but with all that I dare not hope any more—what will your letter of Thursday contain?

"Charles, I am possessed of more *sang froid* to-day than yesterday. I am always melancholy, miserable beyond expression; but what I say is dictated by reflection, and *I persist to tell you*: if you do not assent to the last favour I have to ask of you; if you intend to leave me without seeing me, then forgetting every tie that should restrain me, I will set out—I will follow you every where. I can forsake my child, my husband—I can forego every thing for thee; but to remain without having seen you—to remain a victim

to my horrid despair, it is beyond all human power to support—God knows, I cannot endure the very thought.

"Charles! Charles! have pity on me, do not sacrifice me to misery, despair, and remorse. Oh! Charles! a woman who loves you with the sincerest affection—a woman who has nothing to reproach herself with towards you, but with having once used an artifice with an intention that was not criminal, does she merit to be condemned to eternal wretchedness? If such is your determination, and if it is irrevocable, then pray to God that he may soon finish the deplorable existence of the unfortunate Cordelia!"

The husband of the lady whose seduction Talleyrand now laboured to effect, being neither a convert to the precepts of German philosophy, nor an admirer of the tenets of French morality, was affectionate in his family, strict in his religious, and regular in his social duties; he injured no man, and would, therefore, probably not patiently endure unprovoked offence from others. Occupying besides an eminent situation in his own country, his resentment for any outrage offered to his bed could not fail to be certain, as well as severe. To give so much the greater eclat to his gallantry, or rather to prevent vengeance and justice from overtaking him, Talleyrand, who now had obtained permission to return to France, told his new mistress that he proposed to carry her to that land of infamy and licentiousness, though in fact he only intended to carry her away from her home, expose her, ruin her, and then, perhaps, leave her on the frontiers of her country, a prey to dishonour and want. This is the journey mentioned and dreaded by poor Cordelia in the foregoing and following letters, because she supposed it to have no other object than what he had written to her, "that he was going to travel, to try to forget his love to her"—a sentiment of which she had made herself unworthy, but from which he, nevertheless, was the greatest sufferer. The idea of having, by her imprudence, both lost a lover, to whom she was still strongly attached, and made him unhappy by his attachment to her, which he could not remove, increased her own torments, and hastened to close the scene of his villany.

Sunday.

"The day of your departure from ——— is then fixed; you are going to remove far away from me, and that without having seen me. Having received this news, it is time for me to write to you, for the *last time*, on a subject of such importance to *our* hap-

pinefs. It will coft me great efforts to write to you as calmly as is neceffary. In fpite of all my endeavours to govern myfelf—my hand trembles, and my ideas are confufed. Charles! I repeat it—it is *for the last time* I fhall attempt to addrefs myfelf to your heart; if it is in vain, I condemn myfelf to filence;—I fubmit to *my destiny—decided by you.* I beg you to read what I am going to tell you *with attention—read it often*, and do not pronounce your fentence haftily.

" Yet, I hope nothing from this letter—no! no! I have nothing to hope; your refolution is no doubt not to be fhaken. Yes, I perceive, more than ever, that you are refolved to break thofe affectionate ties which united us, which made us fo happy. I fhall endeavour to examine with *sang froid* the reafons which have induced you to take that fatal determination. Were not the happinefs and honor of Cordelia your firft and principal motives? Yes, thefe were the tender, the honourable, and pure motives that induced you to make a facrifice, to which you will perceive, that I alfo fhall fubmit. I refpect your intentions—but, take care Charles! that you have not made a wrong calculation; take care in wifhing my felicity, that you do not bring about my deftruction; take care, in fpite of your praife-worthy intentions, that one day you may not have the moft cruel reflections preying on your mind; take care, when you might have made me both happy and refpectable, that you *alone* are not the author of my mifery, and in defiring to reftore me to the path of virtue, that you do not irremediably force me into the road of perdition; take care that you do not hurry me into a moft awful futerity! Your advice is excellent, your moral leffons are pure—but alas! it is too late for me to follow them. Charles! Charles! a violent and invincible paffion confumes me!—You tell me that I am to fearch for happinefs by fulfilling the duties impofed on me as a wife, as a miftrefs, and as a mother! The laft title I acknowledge, and fhall try to obferve its commands; but for thofe of a wife and miftrefs I acknowledge them no longer. I proteft that it is totally impoffible, that I fhould ever have any thing more to do with the young man. In a connection between us I fee no advantages either for him or for me; and did they even exift, my heart revolts againft them. Befides, I do not fee that any duty urges me to keep up our acquaintance. Is it on his account? our characters are too oppofite to affimilate and to agree. He wlll fuffer for a moment in refigning me for ever, but he will retrieve his happinefs. As to Julia! my child has no intereft that can oblige me to affent to a continu-

ance of our connection. God forbid that she should ever know him to be the author of her existence. With regard to myself, if all these reasons did not exist to dissuade me, I should never more have any connection with him. I cannot, therefore, as you conclude, find any comfort or consolation in an union founded upon duty, because I know no such union.

"I must then remain afflicted and isolated, devoured by an incurable passion; reproaching myself that I might have been happy; tormented by unavailing regrets and desires—my youth, my health, my life will fade away. But this is not the greatest evil to which you expose me. If, in order to extricate myself from an unsupportable situation; if, to drive away consuming thoughts; if my soul, having lost that serenity it enjoyed in a prosperous state; if, in fine, I run the risk of becoming one day more despicable than ever—Charles! it will be entirely owing to you. But if on the contrary, I could have lived with you.—Oh, I should have become so prudent, that you might, notwithstanding my past errors, have judged me worthy of you. Then—then first should I discharge the duty of a wife and a mistress with rapture, and to its full extent, because love would have then made the exercise of virtue easy. Oh, my God! Charles, will you not pity me? You fancy that what you are doing is for my welfare—but you deceive yourself, and I am the victim of this cruel mistake. But, perhaps, it is on your own account that you wish to see an end of our connection? Do you think me unworthy of you? Or do you suspect that I partake of happiness with any body else? Oh, Charles, if I have been unworthy of thee, I will devote my whole life to repair my faults. Pardon me, generous man! tender and sensible friend!—forgive what has past, and put me into a situation to efface it by a contrary conduct in future. Convince yourself by never leaving me, that you have no partners in my favours. I promise you always to remain under your eyes whilst you are with me, and for any short journies, I could undertake them with you. Pray do not refuse to convince yourself of every thing! Oh, make me not miserable!

"Pray listen to me! If it is in vain to ask you to pass the winter with me, if you have absolutely condemned me to that sacrifice; then do not complete the measure of my sufferings, but remain in some place in the neighbourhood not too distant from this. I solemnly swear, that without your permission I will not visit you. At least in the first outset, do not remove too far; try to gain time to reflect on every thing more calmly. No, it is im-

possible that your mind can possess sufficient tranquillity to estimate exactly our mutual situation. If you act rashly, and when my happiness was in your power, if my ruin were the inevitable consequence of your resolve, could you ever forgive yourself?

"Only for this winter—and afterwards you can carry me away with you far from hence. Then I know nothing that can prevent me. Only for this winter, and you may observe every thing yourself; or can you for your satisfaction invent any expedient to send the young man entirely away, when he is a little recovered. Find out that expedient to restore me Charles—to restore me felicity. No! I cannot *live* without you. In vain have I made every possible effort with myself. Take care, I repeat it, not to prepare for thyself *eternal* repentance.

"At least, as a last favour, do not travel too far from hence—I could never support it.

"You can hardly read this letter; but it informs you, better than any description of mine, how my health is. I can hardly hold the pen in my hand. You will, perhaps, even accuse me of being the cause of my own illness; you will tell me it is my duty to take care of myself. Alas! I wish nothing better, but God knows that I hove done every thing that could be done; but in spite of myself I am in a most shocking state, from which you alone can relieve me.

"Adieu, Charles! I shall not afflict you any more. I have for ever done speaking to you of my dreadful sufferings. Vain words will no longer inform you of them, but one day you will be acquainted with them, in consequence of the terrible effects they have produced with regard to me; but I promise you solemnly never to mention them more.

"Adieu, Charles! adieu! you are then going to leave me! Be happy! Cordelia will do every thing in the world not to interrupt your happiness. You shall hear no more of her sad sorrows! —Adieu! my dear!—my best beloved!—my all! adieu! adieu!"

Cordelia's husband had been informed of her intention to follow Talleyrand in his intended journey. Negligent, or rather indifferent, as he had been, he now however took the alarm, and concerted measures to prevent so rash an act—but they were unnecessary. Talleyrand's ungenerous and cruel reproaches had deeply wounded a mind over which he tyrannized too suceesfully. Neither the vigour of her youth, nor the strength of her constitution, could withstand this dastardly assault; and she was unable to stir out, although she made several attempts. For some days she

refused the aid of medicine and every kind of sustenance: but, forty-eight hours before her death, she suddenly changed her obstinacy, and seemed to be recovering her health as well as her tranquillity. On the last evening of her life, she invited her husband (who seldom visited her) to tea. She thanked him for his condescending behaviour towards her; but intreated him, should he ever marry again, not to allow his wife such an unrestrained freedom as she had been permitted; as it had shortened her days, and was the origin of all her misery. Bathed with her tears, she delivered to him her daughter, whom she implored him to send, after her decease, to a noble convent, to be educated in such a manner as to become one of its future members. After pressing the child almost to suffocation to her bosom, she ordered her to be carried to the nursery, which was at a distance, in one of the wings of the chateau. She recommended to his notice the young man her first lover, bequeathing to him, besides all her jewels, a sum of money, her private property, sufficient to procure him an annuity of one thousand Frederics d'or, 850l. While she embraced her husband for the last time, she deposited her will in his hands, and entreated its execution, particularly that part in which she had desired to be burnt after her death, and her ashes collected in an urn, and sent according to a sealed address. Upon his surprise at hearing her speak of death, which, judging from her improved state of health, seemed yet distant, she answered, "No, my friend! you are mistaken; my death warrant was signed yesterday, and I received it this morning!" Saying this, she shewed him a letter from Talleyrand, which he in vain demanded to read. In leaving her, he ordered the physician to be called, supposing her conversation the effect of delirium, or derangement. The physician found her reading; calm, and better than in the morning.

At ten o'cock she went to bed, and ordered one of her maids, who slept in the same room and her nurse and another maid, who had beds in an adjoining closet, to do the same. She had a table, by her bedside, and continued for some time reading and writing alternately. Finding herself watched by her maid, she sent her to bed with the nurse, and bolted the door of the closet. This was about one o'clok in the morning. At six the nurse heard a scream, and forcing open the door, found the unfortunate Cordelia weltering in her blood, having stabbed herself through the heart with an American penknife, of curious workmanship, presented to her by Talleyrand. She was already dead. Upon the table were found

a ſealed letter to her huſband, and an open note addreſſed to Talleyrand, containing theſe lines:

Five o'clock in the morning.

"I have burnt all your letters. They would neither do honour to my memory, nor to your heart. God forgive you! you are my aſlaſſin! I pardon you.

"CORDELIA."

By the ſide of this note, and the letter, lay Rouſſeau's Eloſa, and the Sorrows of Werter. The former of theſe works lay open, and, in the letter from St. Preux to Lord Boſton, theſe words were underlined: "By making exiſtence inſupportable, God commands us to put an end to it. In putting an end to exiſtence, we therefore only obey the command of the Divinity."

The alarm which the fatal deed occaſioned, ſoon aſſembled all perſons in the chateau round the body: among others the young lover, who, from illneſs, had not been able for three weeks to leave his bed. His ſufferings, and the general conſternation, may eaſily be conjectured. In preſſing the bleeding remains of his Cordelia to his boſom, he fainted away, and was carried ſenſeleſs back to his apartment. Even her philoſophical huſband, whoſe want of feeling and apathy were proverbial, ſhed tears at the ſight.

The ſame night her remains were, according to her will without pomp, conſumed upon a funeral pile, erected in the park, oppoſite the windows of the library, from which ſhe, for the firſt time, had ſeen her ſeducer. The ſealed addreſs contained theſe words, to be engraved on the urn: "The aſhes of Cordelia de S. born princeſs de H——, bequeathed to citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand.—*Memento mori!*"

When Cordelia's young lover recovered from his ſwoon, he deſired to ſpeak with a clergyman and to obtain the ſuccours of religion. Upon the aſſurance of this venerable man, that the ſufferer reſigned himſelf with ſubmiſſion to the decrees of Providence, he was not ſuſpected of any deſigns on his own life. It is propable that ſuch was then the ſtate of his mind: but obſerving, juſt before ſunſet, a ſmoke iſſuing from the park, and inquiring the cauſe, his ſervant imprudently told him, not only that the body of Cordelia was reduced to aſhes, but that thoſe aſhes had been bequeathed by her to Talleyrand. In about an hour afterwards he deſired to be left alone, under pretence of requiring reſt. At midnight the ſervant knocked at the door, and was ordered to go to bed: he was no more wanted that night. At ſeven o'clock in the morning he returned to light his maſter's fire, but the door was

still bolted. Afraid of giving disturbance, he went away; but in two hours afterwards knocking, and calling, without receiving an answer, he communicated his apprehensions to Baron de S. and the door being forced open, a most dreadful and affecting spectacle presented itself to view. The young man was lying on the bed, with the portrait of Cordelia in one hand, and the very knife with which she had stabbed herself in the other, having with it previously pierced his own heart. He was dressed in the same night gown that in the morning had been stained with his mistress's blood; round his neck was a collar of her hair; on his left arm was a bracelet of the same, and upon his fingers were three rings with her hair set round with diamonds. Between fifty and sixty of her letters were spread about him on the bed, and the one in which she first avowed her love of him had been placed inside of his shirt, near his bosom; and consequently a great part of its contents was blotted out by his blood. Upon his writing desk lay two open letters; the one addressed to Baron de S——, the other to Talleyrand. In the former he prayed that his body might be permitted to be buried in the park, upon the spot where that of Cordelia had been reduced to ashes, without being stripped of his present dress, or ornaments. He desired to be shut up in his coffin, surrounded by all the letters of his first and only mistress. Every thing she had left him in her will he bequeathed to her daughter Julia. "Oh Cordelia!" exclaimed he in this letter, "how was it possible for this strange seducer to perplex and shake your sentiments, even of me, whom you must have known so well? Could you suppose that wealth, gold, or diamonds, would recompence me, or console me, for the loss of your affection?—No! you could not be in your senses when you imagined that any thing, or any person upon earth, would have power to alleviate that insupportable agony, those incurable pangs, your untimely death must inflict on a lover, who saw nothing lovely in the universe but you; who willingly would have sacrificed worlds to see you happy, and to whom a world, which you ceased to inhabit, became a desert, and is now a tomb!—And your ashes—you refuse me even them!—but you were in the right; if your destroyer has any human feelings, their sight must be to him a corrosive, a consuming poison."

The letter to Talleyrand was very long, and written in a language, though somewhat confused, strong and energetic; the following are the most pointed paragraphs: "Monster, vomited out of hell! why did you pollute with your infernal presence this quiet province, so remote from the scene of your early crimes? And

why did you infect with depravity, and bring miſery into dwellings, before the uninterrupted abode of happineſs? What could induce you to mark for deſtruction perſons who received you with hoſpitality, who treated you with kindneſs, who deſired your happineſs, and ſtudied your comfort? After betraying me, ſeducing Cordelia, and diſhonouring Baron de S. what could be your motive for reducing to deſpair thoſe you had ſo cruelly outraged? Gracious God! Was it blood you ſought?—then why not ſelect me for your ſole victim? Why not, treacherous coward as you are, plunge your dagger in my back, rather than fix it in the boſom of Cordelia? Upon the verge of eternity, with one foot already, in the grave, I ſolemnly declare, before the God who will have judged me when theſe lines reach you, had you informed me that my death was neceſſary for the tranquillity of Cordelia, that very day ſhould have been my laſt, and I had never more beheld the ſetting ſun. I ſhould then have forgiven you all the wretchedneſs you have cauſed me, perſuaded that my reſignation would have convinced Cordelia of the diſintereſted purity of my affection. But no!—no! it ſoothed the horrid vanity of your demoniac heart, to contemplate the bleeding ſacrifice of beauty; to deprive ſociety of one of its brighteſt ornaments, whoſe virtues were ſo many, and whoſe frailties ſo few; and to bury, in the prime of life, ſo much goodneſs, talent and elegance. God forgive me! For hours this morning I have been meditating to diſpatch you firſt, and then myſelf; but, truſting to the juſtice of the Divine Providence, I left this deed to the common executioner, who, ſooner or later, muſt avenge inſulted nature and violated humanity. May the ſhades of Cordelia, and myſelf, as ever relentleſs furies, purſue and torment your guilty conſcience upon earth, that you may anticipate here what you have to endure hereafter! My wrath deſcends with me to the tomb. I expire without forgiving you!"

CHARACTERISTICS.

FEBRIO is a man of extraordinary talent, active and eager in his purſuits. The inſtant Febrio ſees an object before him, he gives, as it were, the *view* holloa, and away he goes after it. Febrio never loſes an inſtant of time, nor leaves that until to-morrow which could be done to-day He combines his ideas on any ſubject with amazing celerity and correctneſs; is extremely fond of novelty and of ſpeculation: but what is remarkable in Febrio is, that as ſoon as ſucceſs begins to ſmile upon his undertakings, he gets heartily ſick of them himſelf, he pants after ſomething

new, and turns off in full chase: he hunts down the game very well, but never comes in at the death. Febrio is restless in good fortune, and impatient in bad.

Febrio cannot bear tranquillity: he hates to be quiet; has the greatest aversion to repose; and pines when he is unmolested. What is still more extraordinary, Febrio is married, and dislikes his wife because she is obedient: he would have a woman to tease and contradict him; he would be kept constantly excited; and would prefer a cause for jealousy sooner than not be jealous, or invent a cause for quarrelling sooner than not quarrel: he is outrageous when confined, and in a state of phrenzy when he is free. As a sailor hates a calm because the vessel has no way through the water, and that he cannot approach his port, so does Febrio dislike the being at rest. With a little address, Febrio would turn his talents to advantage; as it is, he suffers only the fever of enterprise, and fails at the instant his object is within his grasp. With Febrio, the words of Shakspeare, that madness has method in it, is reversed, for Febrio's method has always a spice of madness. Febrio's *application* is praiseworthy. It is his *misapplication* of *application* which involves him in disgrace.

TARDUS is a conceited coxcomb, full of his own importance and judgment. Tardus measures every thing by the line and rule of his own understanding, which is very limited. Tardus imagines that he sees defects in a picture or a poem which are, in fact, beauties, but without the reach of his common-place and circumscribed intelligence. He weighs the matter carefully, but gives false weight, because he knows not what standard to use. Tardus is a critic in spite of *ignorance*, and would be a good judge of literature if he were not too *dull* to comprehend: Tardus has nevertheless all the inclination to be one. Tardus affixes vast consequence to every affair, and makes himself the great mover. He proceeds with caution when it is unnecessary, and is careless when a matter is of consequence. Tardus is correct when it is impossible to mistake, and blunders when it is material to be correct. Tardus moves majestically; not any thing turns him out of his road; and he never begins to make reasonable haste to get a matter finished, until after it is too late. Tardus has not the *festina lente*; his is the *festina lentissime*.

Tardus affects a great deal of gravity when he speaks, and always looks as if he expected his opinion to decide; in which if he is disappointed, he appears to pity those who differ. Tardus is slow to no good purpose, and *considers* only to *misconceive*.

G. R.

TO THE RIGHT HON. R. B. SHERIDAN.

AUTHOR. "A nation's taſte depends on you;
Perhaps a nation's virtue too."

THEATRICAL COCK. "*Doodle doodle doo.*"

SIR, *Weſtminſter, 7th January, 1807.*

I have choſen for my motto a poetical compliment that was paid to your great predeceſſor in the management of Drury-lane Theatre; which, at the time that it was written, was indeed conſidered as a *mere* compliment, and, conſequently, although full of jingle and prettineſs, was deemed to "ſignify nothing." But notwithſtanding this was the opinion of our fathers, experience has convinced us, that the poet had, in this inſtance, blundered into a meaning, and that a neglect of this *meaning* has *contracted* the *riſible* muſcles of the preſent generation, and, unfortunately for us, ſettled into *ſhow* and *ſadneſs*.

At the dawn of your dramatic career, I will, Sir, freely confeſs, I formed a good opinion of your juvenile productions. I will not ſo groſsly flatter you as to ſay that I conſidered you as the *ninth* wonder of the world (Shakſpeare was the eighth). But although I could certainly track you in the *Snow* of other authors, the *Spectator* and *Shadwell* for inſtance, your writings, unqueſtionably, in the paucity of wit and humour, then, alas! too apparent, might be juſtly hailed as harbingers of the revival of *true comedy*.

Had you continued the courſe that you had ſo auſpiciouſly begun, we ſhould not now have occaſion to lament, that every veſtige of what may be deemed *real* dramatic genius ſeems to have vaniſhed from the ſtage.

Of your more modern production, I mean the garniſhing with *tawdry tinſel* the *caſt off coat* of *Kotzebue*, it is impoſſible to ſpeak in terms of reprobation ſufficiently ſtrong. As a Manager and a Moraliſt, ſays my motto,

"A nation's taſte depends on you;
Perhaps a nation's virtue too."

However, if this be the caſe, the exhibition of *Pizarro* has ſhown us, that there are times when they may both, with impunity, be ſacrificed at the ſhrine of avarice.

Immorality, certainly, in that age wanted no ſtimulus; which leads me to obſerve, that the period of that exhibition formed an epoch which has been termed the era of *theatrical affectation*: and hence, I fear, laxity of moral principle turned its eyes to the ſtage

as to a *Mirror*, and improved upon the images that were there reflected.

This circumſtance introduces into my mind the contemplation of the dramatic taſte that has prevailed at different periods during the laſt half century. We have had the *Celeſtial*, the *Heroic*, the *Terreſtrial*, the *Roſycruſian*, the *Harmonious*, the *Sentimental*. To this ſucceeded your firſt productions; which, with thoſe of *Murphy* and a *few* other authors, afforded us a tranſient glimpſe of the revival of the *comic*. In a very ſhort time, however, we were again *benighted*; and during our dramatic darkneſs, the *ignis fatuus* of *falſe ſenſibility* flew over from Germany, and in its erratic courſe bewildered authors, actors, and audiences. To this ſucceeded the age of *Comic frivolity*; and we are now moſt happily arrived at the *infantile* age, both with reſpect to our *actors* and to our *dramatic pieces*. On the latter only I ſhall obſerve, and that very ſhortly. It ſtrikes me, and I am ſure it muſt appear ſingular to you, as it certainly is a ſtrong trait of dramatic imbecility, that thoſe popular tales which formed the libraries of our nurſeries through great part of the eighteenth century, ſhould, by a kind of retrogradation in underſtanding, become the delight of our Nobles and grave Senators at the beginning of the nineteenth. When we ſee characters conſpicuous for their dignity, and conſequently for its concomitant, *ſenſe*, ſitting in a ſtate of ſolemn aſtoniſhment while the tale of *Miſnar* is murdered, and a *Toad* is brought to bed of *the Clown*, or at the other houſe *ſucking* political wiſdom from the *golden egg* of *Mother Gooſe*, what a pleaſing idea muſt it give us of the *talents* of the times, and the ſupreme happineſs of the ſyſtem under which we can enjoy theſe *innocent* amuſements! I, therefore, do conceive, that it is incumbent upon you to afford protection and encouragement to ſuch pieces as I have mentioned. Of ſubjects for many, equally new and ingenious, I could, were I diſpoſed to be prolix, diſcloſe to you numbers, yet *untouched*; but as, till thoſe have *run* themſelves *out of breath*, they will not be wanted, I would rather conclude with a ſtory which I probably learned from *my nurſe*:—When, in the exigence of their affairs, *Temoleon* was called to the aſſiſtance of the *Syracuſians*, he found them fond of the moſt frivolous ſports, and even their ſages delighted with *infantile* paſtimes. He read them a lecture upon the ſubject; at which the majority of his auditors laughed. However, he had at laſt, in the Senate, the good fortune to convince them, that the minds of men were, in a great meaſure, moulded by their amuſements, and their characters ſtamped by their pleaſures. Therefore he warned them,

that though their cruel insidious enemies, the *Carthaginians*, were, perhaps, vulnerable on many points, yet to attack them with effect was very different from *children's play*.

[*European Magazine.*

AN ARABIAN TALE.

ABULHASSAN was the son of a merchant of Bagdat, who had embittered his life, dissipated his health, and destroyed his quiet in the accumulation of riches, and an eager thirst after gain His warehouses were loaded with merchandise which had travelled from the remotest quarter of the earth Fortune smiled on all his efforts: Prosperity poured her gifts at his feet: but his heart was tortured with anxiety and apprehension Habit had accustomed him to the sight of treasure which he knew not how to enjoy; and he discovered not the slightest emotion at a survey of the wealth which overflowed his coffers. His insatiable avarice had poisoned the springs of his existence, and chased peace and repose for ever from his breast A few years terminated his career of wretchedness, and he found a refuge from those miseries which he had himself created, in the stillness of the grave.

Abulhassen, the moment he found himself in possession of such immense wealth, resolved to banish care for ever from his mansion, to exclude the intrusions of thought, and to drown reflection in the bowls of inebriety. Every thing that could captivate the eye, delight the ear, or solace the fancy, was diligently sought after by the ministers of his pleasures, who spared neither labour nor expense in their endeavours to prevent the moments from rolling sluggishly along. He had, from his childhood, regarded wealth, with rapturous admiration, and had placed all his ideas of happiness in the gratifications of sense. His tutors were easily induced to remit their severity and attention, and resigned, with little reluctance, into his own hands the reins of his conduct, when they considered him as the heir of such vast possessions, and who, in a short time, would amply reward them for their laxity of conduct. If at any time, they ventured to admonish him, and to represent the folly or injustice of an action, their remonstrances were heard with indignation, and their entreaties passed over with silent contempt.

Abulhassan now revelled in luxury: no grey-bearded sons of morality and wisdom were suffered to interrupt his dream of pleasure; day glided after day in scenes of jollity, a perpetual rotation

of riot and debauch. Every morning he regaled his pride with the incenſe of adulation, exacted from his ſervile dependents and fawning ſycophants, and the ſun went down on the protracted banquet. But amid theſe ſcenes of gaudy ſplendor and imaginary happineſs, the mind of Aboulhaſſan was barren as the deſerts of Egypt, where no flower unfolds its beauties to the ſun, or impregnates the air with its fragrance: never was it capable of exerting it's energies, but when the members of Aboulhaſſan were encircled in the arms of ſleep. But he who ordains the viſions of the night to convey inſtruction to the mind of man, and the balm of conſolation to the ſons and daughters of affliction, convinced Aboulhaſſan of the conſequences of his folly, and the dreadful tendency of his conduct.

One night, when he retired to his bed leſs heated than uſual with the fumes of intemperance, the hand of ſleep had but a ſhort time cloſed his eyelids, when his fancy, directed by divine influence, worked up a ſcene that filled him with terror and alarm. He imagined himſelf ſeized with a cruel diſtemper, which not all the powers of medicine could alleviate, and whoſe rapid progreſs convinced him that his life was drawing ſpeedily to a cloſe. Death was a proſpect which Aboulhaſſan had never yet contemplated: and its near approach was now peculiarly terrific, being aggravated by thoſe goadings of conſcience, and thoſe pangs of remorſe, which a ſurvey of its paſt life unavoidably occaſioned. In vain did he implore the aid of his phyſicians; in vain did he offer to exchange abundance of riches for a return of health: the perfumes of Arabia, and the ſpices of India, were fruitleſsly combined, and all that art could extort from the productions of nature was applied without effect. At length he expired, and imagined that the moment his breath departed his body, his ſoul likewiſe deſerted her earthly tenement, and was wafted through the regions of the air to the gates of Paradiſe. Here he found himſelf in a promiſcuous concourſe of ſpirits, like himſelf, waiting in an anxious ſuſpenſe, the deciſions of their judge, who, according to their reſpective merits, admitted them into the beaming manſions of eternal felicity, or conſigned them to the dark and gloomy deſerts of unutterable woe.

Aboulhaſſan now began ſeriouſly to reflect on his ill ſpent life: he was filled with horror when he ſurveyed the ſeries of vices which were preſented to his view in all their native deformity, and he was hardly able to look on the countenance of his Judge, whoſe venerable majeſty overwhelmed him with dread and per-

turbation. He ſaw him open a vaſt volume which contained the hiſtory of every life, and heard him ſcrutiniſe every action, and pry into every motive. But he found his indignation was particularly directed againſt thoſe who, by the wantonneſs of neglect, or the hardineſs of vice, had abuſed that time which it was their duty to improve. Aboulhaſſan now trembled for himſelf, and ardently deſired to conceal himſelf from ſo inexorable a Judge, and to fly his piercing look: but fate forbade a retreat, and he was impelled onward by an inviſible power. With a countenance that ſufficiently denoted his inward anguiſh, he approached his Judge, who, inſpecting the page of his exiſtence, found an univerſal blank, ſave where it was tarniſhed and defiled by the ſtains of vice and impiety. "Wretch!" exclaimed he, "is it thus you repay the bounty of Heaven? Is it thus you pervert the gifts its generous hand beſtows? Slave to ſenſual gratifications and brutal delights, wherein doſt thou differ from a beaſt? How haſt thou degraded thoſe noble faculties which were given to fit thee for higher and more refined enjoyments! But the hour of trifling is paſt—thy dream of pleaſure is at an end—henceforth expect all the horrors of that puniſhment which thy folly has incurred." Aboulhaſſan had no time to implore pity or forgiveneſs: in a moment, a monſter, whoſe form alone would have overwhelmed the mightieſt with terror, arreſted him—already the cries of the tormented reached his ear—terrified, he uttered a ſhriek that looſed him from the bands of ſleep, and, ſtarting from his bed, a cold ſweat diffuſed itſelf over his trembling limbs. It was ſome time before he could perfectly convince himſelf of his ſituation, and that he really had eluded the gripe of the monſter,

The hurry and perturbation of his ſpirits yielded at length to ſome degree of calmneſs, and he had recourſe again to ſleep, in order to chaſe away thoſe unpleaſant images which his recent dream had impreſſed upon his mind. But ſleep and repoſe were irrecoverably fled, his late terrific ſituation was continually preſented to the eye of his imagination; and Reaſon, to whom he appealed, in order to rid himſelf of the phantom, increaſed his alarm, by imprinting the ſcene ſtill ſtronger on his mind. He now, for the firſt time, yielded to reflection—along ſucceſſion of ideas took poſſeſſion of his mind, and before the morning dawned he became a new being. He aroſe, and ſought the hoary ſages whom his arrogance had driven from his dwelling, who inſtilled into his mind the precepts of virtue, and confirmed the happy change that was wrought in his diпoſition. The accents of wiſdom which from

time to time fell from their lips, ſoon inſtructed him in the uſe of riches, and enabled him to enjoy the felicity of doing good, in relieving neceſſity and rewarding virtue.

Undiſturbed by the tumults of pleaſure, and bleſt with peace and calmneſs, Aboulhaſſan was unceaſing in his devout acknowledgments to that power who had taught him the proper uſe of time, and reclaimed him from vice by ſo mild a rebuke. Day after day ſaw him increaſing in piety, wiſdom, and proſperity; and whereſoever he appeared, his ears were ſaluted by the murmurs of gratitude. Aboulhaſſan was above all things mindful to improve his time; and in all his apartments directed this motto to be inſcribed, on ſky-coloured ſatin, "Poverty may exiſt amidſt abundance of riches: true wealth can only conſiſt in a proper application of time."

Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The character of Dr. Franklin's ſtile is well known. That of his political writings is ſtrong and pungent; of his philoſophical tracts, clear and convincing; and of his moral and miſcellaneous lucubrations, ſuch as is beſt ſuited to attract the attention and impreſs the minds of the middle and lower claſſes of people, for whoſe uſe they were chiefly intended.

We ſubjoin an article, from which our readers may derive at once inſtruction and profit.

"AN ECONOMICAL PROJECT.

"*To the Authors of the* JOURNAL. [*A Paris Paper of* 1784.]

"MESSIEURS,

"You often entertain us with accounts of new diſcoveries. Permit me to communicate to the public, through your paper, one that has lately been made by myſelf, and which I conceive may be of great utility.

"I was the other evening in a grand company, where the new lamp of Meſſrs. Pinquet and Lange was introduced, and much admired for its ſplendor; but a general enquiry was made, whether the oil it conſumed was not in proportion to the light it afforded, in which caſe there would be no ſaving in the uſe of it. No one preſent could ſatiſfy us in that point, which all agreed ought to be known, it being a very deſirable thing to leſſen, if poſſible, the expenſe of lighting our apartments, when every other article of family expenſe was ſo much augmented.

"I was pleaſed to ſee this general concern for economy, for I love economy exceedingly.

"I went home, and to bed, three or four hours after midnight, with my head full of the ſubject. An accidental ſudden noiſe waked me about ſix in the morning, when I was ſurpriſed to find my room filled with light; and I imagined at firſt, that a number of thoſe lamps had been brought into it: but, rubbing my eyes, I perceived the light came in at the windows. I got up, and looked out to ſee what might be the occaſion of it, when I ſaw the SUN juſt riſing above the horizon, from whence he poured his rays plentifully into my chamber, my domeſtic having negligently omitted the preceeding evening to cloſe the ſhutters.

"I looked at my watch, which goes very well, and found that it was but ſix o'clock; and ſtill thinking it ſomething extraordinary that the ſun ſhould riſe to early, I looked into the almanack, where I found it to be the hour given for his riſing on that day. I looked forward too, and found he was to riſe ſtill earlier every day till towards the end of June; and that at no time in the year he retarded his riſing ſo long as till eight o'clock. Your readers, who with me have never ſeen any ſigns of ſunſhine before noon, and ſeldom regard the aſtronomical part of the almanack, will be as much aſtoniſhed as I was, when they hear of his riſing ſo early; and eſpecially when I aſſure them, *that he gives light as ſoon as he riſes.* I am convinced of this. I am certain of my fact. One cannot be more certain of any fact. I ſaw it with my own eyes. And, having repeated this obſervation the three following mornings, I found always preciſely the ſame reſult.

"Yet ſo it happens, that when I ſpeak of this diſcovery to others, I can eaſily perceive by their countenances, though they forbear expreſſing it in words, that they do not quite believe me. One indeed, who is a learned natural philoſopher, has aſſured me, that I muſt certainly be miſtaken as to the circumſtance of the light coming into my room; for it being well known, as he ſays, that there could be no light abroad at that hour, it follows that none could enter from without; and that of conſequence, my windows being accidentally left open, inſtead of letting in the light, had only ſerved to let out the darkneſs: and he uſed many ingenious arguments to ſhow me how I might, by that means, have been deceived. I own, that he puzzled me a little, but he did not ſatiſfy me; and the ſubſequent obſervations I made, as above mentioned, confirmed me in my firſt opinion.

"This event has given riſe in my mind to ſeveral ſerious and

important reflections. I considered that, if I had not been awakened so early in the morning, I should have slept six hours longer by the light of the sun, and in exchange have lived six hours the following night by candle-light; and the latter being a much more expensive light than the former, my love of economy induced me to muster up what little arithmetic I was master of, and to make some calculations, which I shall give you, after observing that utility is, in my opinion, the test of value in matters of invention, and that a discovery which can be applied to no use, or is not good for something, is good for nothing.

"I took for the basis of my calculation the supposition that there are 100,000 families in Paris, and that these families consume in the night half a pound of bougies, or candles per hour. I think this is a moderate allowance, taking one family with another; for though I believe some consume less, I know that many consume a great deal more. Then estimating seven hours per day, as the medium quantity between the time of the sun's rising and ours, he rising during the six following months from six to eight hours before noon, and there being seven hours of course per night in which we burn candles, the account will stand thus:—

"In the six months between the twentieth of March and the twentieth of September, there are Nights 183

Hours of each night in which we burn candles	7
Multiplication gives for the total number of hours	1,281
These 1,281 hours multiplied by 100,000, the number of inhabitants, give	128,100,000
One hundred and twenty-eight millions and one hundred thousand hours, spent at Paris by *candle night*, which, at half a pound of wax and tallow per hour, gives the weight of	64,050,000
Sixty-four millions and fifty thousand of pounds, which, estimating the whole at the medium price of thirty sols the pound, makes the sum of ninety-six millions and seventy five thousand livres tournois	96,075,000

"An immense sum! that the city of Paris might save every year, by the economy of using SUNSHINE instead of CANDLES.

"If it should be said, that people are apt to be obstinately attached to old customs, and that it will be difficult to induce them to rise before noon, consequently my discovery can be of little use;

I anſwer, *Nil deſperandum.* I believe all who have common ſenſe, as ſoon as they have learnt from this paper that it is day-light when the ſun riſes, will contrive to riſe with him; and, to compel the reſt, I would propoſe the following regulations:—

"First, Let a tax be laid of a louis per window, on every window that is provided with ſhutters to keep out the light of the ſun.

"Second, Let the ſame ſalutary operation of police be made uſe of to prevent our burning candles, that inclined us laſt winter to be more economical in burning wood; that is, let guards be placed in the ſhops of the wax and tallow chandlers, and no family be permitted to be ſupplied with more than one pound of candles per week.

"Third, Let guards alſo be poſted to ſtop all the coaches, &c. that would paſs the ſtreets after ſun ſet, except thoſe of phyſicians, ſurgeons, and midwives.

"Fourth, Every morning, as ſoon as the ſun riſes, let all the bells in every church be ſet ringing; and if that is not ſufficient, let cannon be fired in every ſtreet, to wake the ſluggards effectually, and make them open their eyes to ſee their true intereſt.

"All the difficulty will be in the firſt two or three days: after which the reformation will be as natural and eaſy as the preſent irregularity: for, *ce n'eſt que le premier pas qui coute.* Oblige a man to riſe at four in the morning, and it is more than probable he ſhall go willingly to bed at eight in the evening; and, having bad eight hours ſleep, he will riſe more willingly at four the morning following. But this ſum of ninety-ſix millions and ſeventy-five thouſand livres is not the whole of what may be ſaved by my economical project. You may obſerve, that I have calculated upon only one half of the year, and much may be ſaved in the other, though the days are ſhorter. Beſides, the immenſe ſtock of wax and tallow left unconſumed during the ſummer will probably make candles much cheaper for the enſuing winter, and continue them cheaper as long as the propoſed reformation ſhall be ſupported.

"For the great benefit of this diſcovery, thus freely communicated and beſtowed by me on the public, I demand neither place, penſion, excluſive privilege, nor any other raward whatever. I expect only to have the honour of it. And yet I know there are little envious minds who will, as uſual, deny me this, and ſay, that my invention was known to the ancients, and perhaps they may bring paſſages out of the old books in proof of it. I will not diſpute with theſe people, that the ancients knew not the ſun would

riſe at certain hours; they poſſibly had, as we have, almanacks that predicted it; but it does not follow from thence, that they knew *he gave light as ſoon as he roſe.* This is what I claim as my diſcovery. If the ancients knew it, it might have been long ſince forgotten, for it certainly was unknown to the moderns, at leaſt to the Pariſians, which to prove, I need uſe but one plain ſimple argument. They are as well inſtructed, judicious, and prudent a people as exiſt any where in the world, all profeſſing, like myſelf, to be lovers of economy; and, from the many heavy taxes required from them by the neceſſities of the ſtate, have ſurely an abundant reaſon to be economical. I ſay it is impoſſible, that ſo ſenſible a people, under ſuch circumſtances, ſhould have lived ſo long by the ſmoaky, unwholeſome, and enormouſly expenſive light of candles, if they had really known, that they might have had as much pure light of the ſun for nothing."

THE MINC'D PIE: A DRAMATIC INANITY.

Dramatis Perſonæ.

Mr. PLOT, *Stage Manager.*
Mr. FLIMSY, *Stage Poet.*
Miſs PEACH, *an Actreſs.*
Servant—Promptor, &c.

Scene—A THEATRE.

Curtain riſes, and diſcovers the Manager ſitting in his room at a table; a number of Manuſcript Plans and Plots, before him; a Servant waiting.

Manager.

Who did you ſay?

Servant. Sir! the gentleman ſays that his name is Flimſy.

Manager. Flimſy! ha! I do not recollect any ſuch perſon.

Servant. Pardon me, Sir! indeed you do! You muſt remember Mr. Flimſy; the great writer; the gentleman that once inundated the ſtage, and ſo obtained the appellation of the WATER POET.

Manager. "Angels and miniſters of grace!" how treacherous is my memory! to forget my friend Flimſy! the greateſt dramatic author of his age! the man whoſe genius has alone ſet more Painters, Tailors, and Carpenters, to work, within theſe few years, than Vanbrugh, Congreve, Gay, and the whole battalion of blockheads that they uſed to call wits, did in their whole lives. Show him in! Wits indeed!

Servant. Aye, "*Wits* without money." [*Exit* Servant.

Manager. Right, perhaps he comes to advise me to engage the THAMES this winter. I wish we could do it to as good a purpose as we did the NEW RIVER the season before last. Let me consider: Suppose we have a scene of drowning kittens at Mortlake; suppose we introduce a washer-girl, whose exquisite, and refined sensibility, induces her to risk her life to save those of the poor blind animals. Hum!—ha!—excellent! I'll speak to him about it—though, perhaps, he's come to consult me about the building and furnishing a MELO-DRAMA. Fine work for the Architect and the Upholsterer! Hum!—ha!—my dear Flimsy!

Enter Flimsy.

I am sorry you waited a minute: but, look at this table.

Flimsy. Crowded like that of a CONSTITUTION MAKER in France.

Manager. You have hit it: it consists of empires, the affairs of states, the revolutions, the rotations, the charges of scenes, the plots of scene *shifters*, the arrangment of property, the intricacies of human*** *(pants)*

Flimsy. Actions—I knew you would have said, if you had breath. But now my dear Mr. Plot! respire a while, till I unfold to you a scheme.

Manager. A scheme! hum! ha!

Flimsy. Yes! rich as Pactolus. My Muse shall "sail like a pinnace to the golden shore."

Manager. Ah! I know that you are not a *dry* Poet—therefore I'll give you a hint: what do you say to a litter of drowing kittens?—Ha!

Flimsy. D——n your kittens!

Manager. Why so? You know that Whittington made his fortune by a cat.

Flimsy. Confound Whittington and his cat too!

Manager. Why so? the story might be prettily dramatized, and I think would suit the taste of the age. The scene of Highgate hill; the bells ringing, "Turn again Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of ***"—Ha!

Flimsy. Mr. Plot!

Manager. The Horns!—though, perhaps, they would be thought to bear hard***

Flimsy Sir! Sir! say another word till I have explained, and I'll carry my idea to the other house!

Manager. But why, my dear Flimſy! ſhould you be ſo enraged?—I'm ſure I have always ſaid, no one writes like you.

Flimſy. Then why don't you liſten to me!

Manager. So I will, with pleaſure.

Flimſy. Do ſo, then! You muſt know, that I have Mexico in one pocket, and Peru in the other.

Manager. Have you, ah ha! then you are the richeſt poet that ever exiſted: I'm ſure they are much wanted *here!* Where's *Chili?*

Flimſy. Never you mind that: I'll bring them all home, never fear.

Manager. As how?

Flimſy. Liſten to me, I ſay. You know that ſeveral attempts have been lately made to contaminate our modern ſtage with ancient wit and humour.

Manager. I do! In defiance of dullneſs, they had the impudence the other night to perform the Beggars' Opera at—hum!

Flimſy. Had I been a Manager and a Magiſtrate, I would have committed the whole gang.

Manager. Aye, but then we ſhould have committed ourſelves, You know that we have Forty Thieves of our own—Ha!

Flimſy. Petty larceny raſcals! they will never riſe to the dignity of pickpockets. Filch is worth a hundred of them. But this is nothing to the purpoſe; we muſt take poſſeſſion of the ſtage, people it with a new colony of our own, and by all means keep off *old pieces.*

Manager. Old pieces never met with much ſucceſs in Drury-lane.—Hum!

Flimſy. Certainly not—therefore "Helter ſkelter am I come to thee." Here I have a ſpick and ſpan new ſcheme.

Manager. I hope there's no wit in it—ha!

Flimſy. No, nor humor either; there's hardly ſo much as a pun. Grandeur, ſtate, and ſolemnity—is every thing.

Manager. Excellent! Will it take much *timber* to carry into effect?

Flimſy. A pile of deals!

Manager. Good! A pile of deals: (*writing.*) Carpenters?

Flimſy. A good many hands.

Manager. Excellent? Many hands: (*writing.*) Canvas?—ha!

Flimſy. Several hundred yards!

Manager. Better and better! Several hundred yards of canvas: (*writing.*)

Flimſy. Canvas is plenty enough now.

Manager. True! we had a good deal in the houſe lately. How many Tailors? ha!

Flimſy. About eighteen.

Manager. Eighteen Tailors! I muſt ſet down *two men* for them: this ſeems to be a moſt excellent idea. What is its production?

Flimſy. It will produce fame and fortune, I hope.

Manager. But what is the title of your piece?

Flimſy. THE MINC'D PIE!

Manager. What! is all this preparation only to compoſe a Pie? My Cook could have it done with half the buſtle.

Flimſy. Yes! but you will find that I am a better Cook for the public. My diſhes are light, but highly palatable.

Manager. I acknowledge that you could not have choſen a more palatable diſh for the ſeaſon.

Flimſy. After a feaſt of *five courſes*, it will make an excellent deſſert. Think it will be generally liked.

Manager. Let the upper cruſt be of *puff* paſte, and I have no doubt but it will. So now for the ingredients, ha!

Flimſy. This is the beſt of it. I have perſonified the ingredients.

Manager. How! perſonified the ingredients of a Minc'd Pie! that muſt be vaſtly ingenious.

Flimſy. Certainly—and equally new; but I had better read you my Dramatis Perſonæ, and give you a little ſketch of my plot: then you will be able to judge whether I have not ſprung a vein of gold (*takes out a manuſcript, and reads.*) "The Minc'd Pie, a Dramatic Inanity." I call my piece a dramatic inanity, becauſe the title is taking; it gives to it a kind of a hum***you underſtand me, which is quite the ſtate of the age. But to proceed—(*Reads.*)

"*Dramatis Perſonæ.*

"MONTUMBUMBO, Grand Vizier.
"CAPTAIN CITRON, a Weſt India Captain.
"ALDERMAN SUET, father of Sachariſſa.
"DENNIS O'BEEF, an Iriſh ſervant.
"BOB BRANDY, a Supercargo.
"CINNAMON, Clerk to Alderman Suet, in love with Sachariſſa.
"FLOWER, a Herefordſhire Farmer.
"CORRINNA, Daughter to the Dey of Algiers.
"SACHARISSA, Daughter of the Alderman.
"POMONA, Daughter of Farmer Flower.
"BETSY BUTTER, a Dairy-maid.
"Algerines, Sailors, Country Lads and Laſſes, Citizens, &c. &c.

Here, Sir, you ſee the richneſs of my deſign. I could have put in Raiſins, *Riſine*, but they are out of faſhion: beſides there is ſomething in the word like *common ſenſe*: a vile bore!

Manager. True! an admirable aſſemblage of *parts*: Corrinna, Currants; I ſuppoſe a black lady ha!

Flimſy Nonſenſe! a Black! a ſpeck, a macula, upon my piece. No! "Fair as painting can expreſs, or"***

Manager. (*interrupting.*) But you know ſhe's a Moor—

Flimſy. How! again—

Manager. Well! to pleaſe you, I'll ſay black's white: (What fiery brained fellows poets are!) (*aſide*:) therefore to proceed. I left off at the *fair* Corrinna—Pomona, apples.

Flimſy. Yes! "her name Pomona; from her woodland race;" that means, apple trees,

Manager. An orchard!—Sachariſſa, ſugar, ſweet creature! ſhe was once the favorite of Waller: all ſenſibility, no doubt. This will give you a fine opportunity to introduce ſome views of Jamaica, and to deſcant on the *Slave Trade.*

Flimſy. D——n the Slave Trade!

Manager. So ſay I! but it was the *making of her*. How do you intend to employ thoſe delicious articles? I ſhould like a ſlice of *our* Pomona myſelf.

Flimſy. You ſhall ſee in a moment: Here's the plot: (*reads*) "The ****** riſes"—Zounds! here's ſuch a blot, that I can't tell whether it it the ſun, or the moon, that riſes.

Manager. No matter! let it be either; the blot is only an *eclipſe*, which will increaſe the ſtage effect; though perhaps it might be meant for the curtain. Then it ought to have been green, hem! (*aſide.*)

Flimſy. Right! ſo it was, my dear Plot! it was meant for the curtain. You have a vaſt deal of judgment. (*Manager ſmiles.*) Here it is, *underwritten.*

Manager Inſured? ha! You ſhow your *policy*—hum!

Flimſy. Yes! (*reads*) "The curtain riſes to ſlow muſic, and diſcovers the Port of Algiers. The ſun" (here's the ſun as plain as your noſe,) "emerges from the horizon," (Ah! I knew it could not riſe,) "and by degrees illuminates the ſcene. The harbour appears full in view, and a veſſel under Engliſh colours ſails. She ſalutes the forts, which is returned. When the ſmoke diſperſes, the city appears in the back ground; the magnificent palace of the Dey the moſt conſpicuous object; veſſels bearing the flags of all nations before it; while the vine-clad, the red, purple,

and blue-tinted mountain, by irregular gradations, ſeem to mingle with the ' cloud capp'd tower, the gorgeous palaces, the ſolemn temples,' and vaniſh into the aerial perſpective."

Manager. A ſplendid ſpectacle.

Flimſy. Superb!

Manager. Sublime! I muſt take ſome ſhip carpenters into pay. You are ſure that Algiers has a port? ha!

Flimſy. Certain!

Manager. It will be difficult to bring the ſea upon the ſtage.

Flimſy. Not in the leaſt! it may be bottled off, and ſent by the mail.

Manager. So it may! Well, proceed.

[*Prompter's bell rings.*

Enter Servant.

Servant. Sir, Mr. Cue deſired me to inform you, that the performers are all come, and they are juſt going to rehearſe "THE COMEDY OF TEARS."

Manager. Ods ſo! I have a part in it: where's my white handkerchief? We muſt, my dear Flimſy! be brief:—hum! ha!

Flimſy. "Brief let me be." Where was I? at Algiers? Oh! now I am come to England.

Monager. A quick paſſage!

Flimſy. Shakſpearian (*reads*). "Scene draws, and diſcovers an orchard in Herefordſhire: a beautiful landſcape of a beautiful country. "Now, Sir, I have here a little air, which, if Miſs Peach is in the houſe, ſhe'll ſing.

Manager. That ſhe will with great good nature. (*Whiſpers the Servant.*)

Servant. She is here, Sir!

[*Exit* Servant.

Enter Miſs Peach.

Miſs Peach. So I find I'm to be the Pomona of your new MELO-DRAMA.

Flimſy. Certainly! where could we find ſuch a lovely repreſenta—

Miſs Peach. "Oh, men for flattery and deceit renown'd!" But the ſtage will wait for me; therefore tell me quick, what are your commands?

Manager. Mr. Flimſy only wiſhes that you would favour us with the ſong he gave you to ſtudy: ha!

Miſs Peach. I am only prefect in the firſt verſe, and have, hardly time for that. However, for ſample (*ſings*)

" The virigin how blooming, how fair, and how bright!
Like the bloſſoms around her, vermilion and white:
But, ah! ſoon like thoſe flowers ſhe ſuffers a blight,
When Love aims his ſhaft at her core.
Her eyes ſoon depriv'd of their brilliancy quite,
She withers and pines; ſports no longer delight;
She flies from the crowd; ſhe recedes from the ſight,
And the pleaſures of life ſeem all o'er."

Enter Prompter.

Prompter. Madam, the Comedy cannot proceed till you are raviſhed.

Miſs Peach. Lud! I'd forgot that. I'll attend you Mr. Cue.

[*Exeunt* Prompter *and* Miſs Peach.

Flimſy. You are to underſtand, Sir, that Pomona ſings this ſong while ſhe is walking in the orchard lamenting the abſence of Captain Citron, who had been taken by the Algerines.

Manager. I am afraid we are not at war with them: ha!

Flimſy. I know it! but he was taken on board of an American veſſel, liberated when he landed, and aſſiſted Corrinna (who was threatened with an odious marriage with the Grand Vizier, Montumbumbo,) in her eſcape.

Manager. A true Britiſh Tar! hum!

Flimſy. Yes! But where was I? O, in the orchard, in Herefordſhire. (*reads*) " Farmer Flower enters, with Betſy Butter and neighbours. He promiſes to take his daughter to London, to enliven her ſpirits. Country lads and laſſes now appear. A ſong called 'The Apple Harveſt' is ſung and choruſſed; and this part concludes with a dance.

Enter Prompter.

Prompter. The RAPE, Sir, is over; but you will be wanted for the DUEL the beginning of the next act.

Manager. Ha! I'll attend. (*Exit* Prompter.) You ſee, friend Flimſy, time preſſes.

Flimſy. I'll take the hint (*reads*). " Scene changes to the houſe of Alderman Suet, Labour-in-Vain Hill; Sachariſſa and Cinnamon appear. The Alderman enters unſeen, and interrupts an interview of exquiſite tenderneſs on the one part, and ſenſibility on the

other. He begins to vociferate, but calms on the entry of Captain Citron, Bob Brandy, and the lovely Corrinna, The latter expresses her fears of *Montumbumbo*; and the Alderman assures her, that the house of a Citizen of London is a safer castle than the citadel of Algiers. Soothed by this assurance, she permits them to show her the city. The scene then changes to the Royal Exchange. Under the protection of the Alderman and Co., Corrinna is admiring the structure, when the furious Montumbumbo, with Algerines, arrive. They attempt to force her into a coach; she is rescued by Brandy and Cinnamon. O'Beef drives the Grand Vizier off the stage, Corrinna faints in the arms of Captain Citron, at the very instant that Farmer Flower and the beautiful Pomona, attended by Betsy Butter, appear. Pomona seeing Corrinna in the arms of her lover, an exquisite scene of jealousy, rage, and tenderness, ensues; then an explanation takes place, and they retire to the house of the Alderman. Here all the differences are settled; and marriages concluded betwixt Corrinna and Brandy, Sacharissa and Cinnamon, and Pomona and Captain Citron. Farmer Flower, who has long loved Betsy Butter, also makes her his wife. These auspicious events are celebrated by a grand entertainment of singing and dancing. The Alderman, who is a most excellent character, having invited all the married parties to see the Lord Mayor's show, we next behold them at windows in Cheapside. This affords an opportunity to exhibit that most magnificent procession, in which the men in armour and pageants are restored, and which is paraded cross the stage with more than ancient splendor."

Manager. Wonderful!

Flimsy (*reads*). "The scene next changes to the interior of Guildhall, where all the *ingredients* in the MINC'D PIE meet, superbly *dressed* and *ornamented*, to celebrate this grand civic festival. The opportunity this will afford for the exhibition of the darling entertainment of our country, a good dinner; for music and singing, dancing and illuminations, may be better conceived than expressed." The drama ends, as you may advertize, amidst the most unbounded shouts of applause. Hey, Mr. Plot! What do you say to this?

Manager. That the idea of the sketch is excellent, and I have no doubt but the execution will surpass it. But pray what becomes of Montumbumbo? Where is he gone? ha!

Flimsy. To the Devil! or to France, for what I know or care; the audience will never miss him,

Manager. Well, ſet about the writing; I will ſet my mechanics to work; but of all things take care to avoid wit.

Flimſy. Never ear!

Manager. Have nothing to do with humour: ha!

Flimſy. Nothing.

Enter Prompter.

Prompter. Sir, the ſtage ſtands: Lord Whirligig ought to have been ſhot half an hour ago.

Manager. He has, ineed, lived too long after the rape: however I'll do his buſineſs directly——Dear Flimſy! take care,

Avoid humour and wit,
Or, quizz'd by the Pit,
Our Drama will ſplit. [*Exeunt Omnes.*

WHAT IT IS TO KNOW THE WORLD.

"*Hic tibi ne qua moræ ſuerint diſpendia tanti.*

VIRG. ÆN. b. iii.

I have ever conſidered a knowledge of the world deſerving, in an eminent degree, of attentive cultivation, becauſe it has as great a tendency to ſweeten the enjoyment and promote the refinement of ſocial life, as to guard againſt the impoſing artifices of deception and knavery. To know the world, is to ſtudy the characters that compoſe it, and to obſerve the prejudices, the paſſions, and the vanities, which influence or govern their actions, and which will be as frequently found calculated to excite a lenient ſmile as to call forth the ſeverity of reprehenſion, and oftener deſerving a contemptuous pity than a public expoſure. The inherent fond attachment with which all human being cheriſh their opinions, the offspring of their own minds; the exalted ſuperiority they aſſume in the eſtimation of themſelves; and their inſeparable pride of greatneſs and equality; form, I think, the moſt prominent objects in the perſpective of the world. They are characteriſtic of man, and may be deemed inſtinctive;—they are faint, but degenerate, emanations from that noble confidence which his Author intended him to repoſe in the greatneſs of his faculties, and implanted in his mind as an indelible indication of the divinity of his origin. The univerſality of theſe failings may ſuggeſt the neceſſity of reciprocal indulgence, and the deference which each claim to

his deserts be mutually, though tacitly, paid:—It is but suffering opinions which cannot be altered, tolerating harmless foibles which it would be vain to oppose, in short, politeness and attentive civility are to the harmony of society, what the alternate workmanship of a well-constructed wall is to its stability; which without it would totter and fall into ruins. The want of this compliance of manners and accommodation in their way of thinking, has often subjected learned men to contemptuous neglect. They leave the closet where they have been long immured, where they have studied and become proficient, to enter the novel circle of life and experience, the pleasures of more extended society. The confidence of superior merit inspires them with scorn at the ignorance of those who have assiduously pursued the usual routine of business, and induces them to expect the homage due to their exalted superiority. But this mist of greatness soon dissipates, and discovers to them, that although great learning and profound erudition are capable of producing admiration, it requires milder accomplishments and more intelligible perfections to conciliate esteem and regard. Incapable of estimating their merits, most men judge by a comparison with the rest of the world; nor can they held disregarding one whose knowledge is gratifying to none but the curious, who are ignorant of daily transactions, and rude in their address and behaviour. From this cause it arises that a coxcomb is frequently preferred to a man of understanding, because he affects the fashionable desire of pleasing, and rejects the harsh abruptness of their manners, by assuming the blandishment of deference and the elegance of politeness. Now, I am at a loss to comprehend how these can militate against the nicest conceptions of the most difficult and abstruse researches. But if they did so in some degree, which is very questionable, that interference is more than counterbalanced by the disdain commonly attached to such a peculiarity of conduct;—a disdain that has communicated its stigma to the studies which the individuals who merited it pursue; and because some professors of them have proved eccentric characters, occasioned an oblique censure on those which demand a diligent and profound application. I do not mean to recommend what Dean Swift calls polite conversation and knowing the world—exchanging the studies in the Universities "for plays, poems, and pamphlets, as a qualification for tea-tables and coffee-houses;" I consider that extreme as odious as it is futile, and in many respects more detrimental than the other.

For my own part, nothing affords me greater satisfaction than

to see an intelligent man who is a little refined by the world come into company, and, divesting himself of the proud reserve common to the studious, converse upon promiscuous subjects with an unassuming affability. By this concession, his learned reputation suffers no diminution, but increases in an adequate proportion; "for the condescensions of learning are always overpaid by gratitude, An elevated genius," says Dr. Johnson, "employed in little things, appears, to use the simile of Longinus, like the sun in his evening declination; he remits his splendor, but retains his magnitude, and pleases more though he dazzles less." The ignorance of the world incident to learned men, is no less so to the religious and virtuous: an aversion to its pleasures, and a conviction of its depravity, induce them to assume habits of life which are harsh and eccentric; probably, lest an imitation of the manners of others should lead to an adoption of their principles. But it is much to be lamented, that men of this cast seldom appear amiable, and seem to enjoy a very precarious felicity—consequently they present an example which few envy, and which still fewer are ambitious of imitating; and some might impute to the spirit of a beneficient religion, what is only the natural effect of a scrupulous and severe conduct. By qualifying their distaste for social intercourse, this unfavourable opinion will effectually be obviated: nor is it of small moment that it should; the authority obtained by stooping to a reciprocation of kindnesses will assist them in inculcating sounder principles, and inspiring an ardour for more genuine example. But so long as they retain their conspicuous manners, their singularity will only insure observation; though they will seldom be able to exact an adequate degree of attention. And indeed another powerful inducement to cultivate a knowledge of the world, is the protection of unwariness from imposition; for the knave is ever ready, by a thousand deceptious stratagems, to delude the simple honesty of the man who has the misfortune to be unguarded, and is often able to expose him to derision and insult.

I conceive the character of him to be truly amiable, who, with a liberal, enlightened, and virtuous mind, combines a sufficient acquaintance with the world. He acquires the general esteem, by blending an agreeable suavity of behaviour with instructive and elegant conversation, and is seldom endangered by the impositions of villany or the pretensions of hypocrisy. The rake, who would laugh at the proscriptive asperity of the pedant's admonition, will listen to his as to the voice of an old friend convinced of his erroneous conduct; the religious man, who has condemned all sects

but his own, assents to his opinion, because he has never become the contentious adversary, and because no honorable obstinacy constrains him to contradict. If we reflect on the diversity of human dispositions, and their various degrees of integrity; the imposing specious appearances, and the refinements of delusive artifice, which are so very common; we shall be astonished at the chequered design, and confess that this knowledge, which exposes those pretences and heightens our own security, is absolutely essential. The information of authors vapid and insufficient is inferior to the keen eye of experienced observation; and if we look into people, as well as at them, we may blush to see what a Proteus man is capable of becoming. Yet let not a necessary caution suppress the liberality of our judgement, or induce an unjustifiable and indiscriminate suspicion, which by another gradation would degenerate into a baleful misanthrophy. I am inclined, however, to observe, that few are able to avoid a small anomaly—generally that of appearing better than they are in reality. This inclination to assume honest qualities of which they are destitute, displays a clear conviction of their superlative excellence, and, what is somewhat paradoxical, a strange choice of studying a part arduous to play and liable to exposure, rather than take the more eligible as well as less difficult one, which lies open before them.

Since, then, a knowledge of the world is serviceable to the transactions of life, and since those again affect its comforts, it must in consequence influence our happiness. And I conceive, that were men of learning and morality more attentive to the trifling ceremonials of a refined age, their influence would increase, and produce a still more beneficial effect. A good address and polite behaviour, by which I mean those little sacrifices and civilities which are the cemente and security of society, carry with them an irresistible prepossession, and become sensible, even when linked with ignorance and conceit. If so, how would they embellish the man I have just now described, whose well stored mind would shed a lustre over his conversation, and whose distinguished conduct would dignify the humblest walk in life! His example would be admired, because it would delight; and be imitated, from a conviction of its superior beauty. As the wedge enters with an insensible though irresistible force, it would insinuate itself into the character of the times, and, like the sweetened medicine, become more easily efficacious than the abstract learning of peddants, or the dry exhortations of moralists, which are heard, indeed, but too frequently forgotten.

THE ANTIQUITY OF BEARDS.

It will be obferved, to glance once more at that divine ftatue the Mofes of Michel Angelo, that the fculptor, while he moft accurately ftuddied nature in its compofition, alfo kept in view the *coftume* of the Jews. The Beard is exactly of the fame form as thofe worn by their High Priefts in ancient, and indeed down to the prefent times. A form which, among other commandments, was prefcribed to the whole nation: "*Ye fhall not round the corners of your heads, neither fhalt thou mar the corners of thy Beard*"

It appears, that among the Romans, the fafhion of wearing Beards was univerfal until the 454th year from the building their city; when, fays Varro, the firft Barbers came out of Sicily. After this, they were fo particular with refpect to *fhaving*, that we learn from hiftory the exact times when their Monarchs and Patricians fent (as Shakfpeare fays) the old ornaments of their cheeks to ftuff *tennis balls*. Scipio Africanus made no ufe of the *razor* until he was forty; Auguftus began at twenty-five; Nero and Caligula at twenty or twenty-one. The day whereon the Emperor was firft fhaved was a fort of feftival, accompanied with circumftances of great folemnity. They generally took care to put the hair taken off into a box of gold, &c. which they offered to fome of their deities. For inftance: Nero, as we learn from Suetonius, dedicated his Beard to the fervice of Jupiter Capitolinus. Adrian, who feems to have taken a diflike to the fhorn chin of his predeceffor, was, according to Xiphilus, the firft Emperor that wore a long Beard. This event, important as it regarded a man who was at the head of an empire that comprehended the greateft part of the ancient world, produced a kind of capillary revolution, which, with fome little deviation, by Princes that were remarkable for their effeminacy, continued until the reign of Conftantine. After that period, fuch is the fluctuation of fafhion, the Emperors again took to fhaving, and the Roman Barbers had confequently full employment until the time of Heraclius, who, it is fingular enough, juft antecedent to the rife of the Mahometan religion, (a fyftem that has equalled the Hebrew in encouraging the growth of Beards,) chofe to affume that grave diftinction which, fubject to the fame viciffitudes as Heads, Hair, Crowns, and Mitres, continued until the fubverfion of the Greek Empire by the death of Conftantine Palælogus, in the middle of the fifteenth century. Among the Gauls, thefe excrefcences were con-

ſidered as matters of much importance. Alaric, King of the Viſigoths, being apprehenſive of an attack from Clovis, and wiſhing to excite in his mind the moſt brilliant expectations, deſired an interview with him for the ſake of *touching his beard*.

Eginard, Secretary to Charlemagne, ſpeaking of the laſt Kings of the firſt race, ſays, that "They came to the aſſemblies in the Field of Mars in chariots drawn by *oxen*; and that ſeated upon the throne they appeared with long flowing hair, and a Beard that reached down to the ſtomach, *Crine profuſo barbû ſubmiſſa*."

Robert, grandfather of Hugh Capet, whom Charles the *Simple* killed with his own hand in the beginning of the battle, let his great white beard fall beneath the vizor of his helmet, ſo that he might be known by his people.

Hugh, Count of Chalons, having been vanquiſhed by Richard, Duke of Normandy, went to him, and threw himſelf at his feet, with a ſaddle upon his back. *With his long beard*, ſays the Chronicle, he looked *more like a goat than a horſe*.

In the year 1146, upon the repreſentation of the celebrated Peter Lombard, who was afterward Biſhop of Paris, Louis the VIIth deemed it a matter of conſcience to ſet an example of ſubmiſſion to the eccleſiaſtical ordinances on the ſubject of long hair. He therefore not only ſubmitted to be cropped, but alſo to be ſhaved. This Monarch, who was married to Eleonora of Aquitaine, found his wife a Princeſs of conſiderable vivacity. Aſtoniſhed at the transformation which his Barber had effected, ſhe laughed at and rallied him upon his appearance; but inſtead of laughing in his turn, he lifted up his eyes and hands, and moſt devoutly told her, that thoſe things were much too ſolemn to be jeſted with. Eleonora accompanied her huſband to Syria; and the ſandalous chronicles of thoſe times ſay, that conſidering his perſonal appearance as a ſubject of ridicule rather than of affection, ſhe turned her eyes toward the Prince of Antioch, whoſe *hair* and *beard* ſeem to have been perfectly to her taſte. Louis, who, although truly religious, was not totally blind, upon their return to France gave her a hint of ſuſpicion which her conduct had infuſed into his mind. To this Eleonora replied, that ſhe would have a divorce; which ſhe could eaſily procure, inaſmuch as he was not the perſon that ſhe had married. "I have," ſhe continued, "had a trick put upon me. I thought that I had married a Prince, but I find that I am only wedded *to a Monk*."

This divorce in conſequence took place; and ſix weeks after, Eleonora was married to Henry Duke of Normandy, Count of

Anjou, afterward Henry the IId of England; a Prince who appears by his coin to have had a tolerable flourishing *Beard*. He obtained with her the counties of Poictou and Guienne. From these acquisitions arose those wars that for more than three centuries devastated France. Thus more than three millions of her sons perished, says St. Foix, because an Archbishop happened to be offended with long hair, and the wife of one of her Kings took it into her head, that her husband looked ridiculous with his cropped head and shaven chin.

The Druids, both in France and England, suffered their Beards to *luxuriate* into the most frightful forms. The use of the razor was unknown to the ancient Britons. What we have already said of the romans will equally apply to those setled in this Island. The series of their coin evinces that the same fashion with respect to Beards prevailed at London, or rather *Augusta*, as at Rome.

In contemplating the succession of Saxon coins, we find that Ælfred, King of Northumberland, Edward the Elder, the son of Alfred the Great, Harold, his second son, and Edward the Confessor, of whose face there are several rudely executed specimens, are the only Princes represented with Beards.

On the coin of William the Conqueror, and his son William Rufus, they are both represented with shaven chins. Henry the Ist is, like the former Monarchs, exhibited with a front face, but with the addition of a Beard. Stephen is taken in profile without a Beard. Henry the IId we have already observed upon. The coins of Richard the Ist are very rare: indeed, the kingdom was drained of money to pay his ransom. He is always represented in front; and what is remarkable in the specimen before us, has another face, which seems that of a child, cross the left side. This Monarch has no Beard. John, whose full face is exhibited in a triangle, has a small portion of hair beneath the under lip. Henry the IIId seems to have been tolerably well bearded. Edward the Ist, who fixed the standard of our coin, and Edward the IId, have both razored chins.

Notwithstanding the immense importance of this subject, the management of which is said to have formed a principal part of the religion of the Tartars, who are reported to have waged a long and bloody war with the Persians, to have declared them Infidels, and consigned them to the Infernal Pit, although they were, in other respects, of the same religion, merely because they would not cut their Beards and Whiskers into a form which they deemed *Orthodox*; yet, we must observe, that we conceive we have in this

paper, quoted and referred to authorities enough to prove that the antiquity of wearing the human Beard is equal to that of wearing the human face; and that the former was left for ages in a ſtate of nature, until the caprices of mankind induced them to torture it into a variety of figures and faſhions, ſometimes to encourage its growth, and ſometimes to repreſs and totally to relinquiſh its flowing or buſhy honours.

CARDINAL BERINS.

It is well known, that this Prelate, the Tibullus of the French, roſe through the intrigues of Madame de Pompadour, from the ſtation of a poor Abbé to the dignities of Cardinal and Miniſter of ſtate. This woman, to whom he had been attached long before ſhe became Louis the XVth's miſtreſs, and whom he ſo frequently made the idol of his "tender ſtrains," even after ſhe had attained the darling object of her ambition, continued to evince a tender regard for her former lover. Soon after her elevation ſhe procured him apartments in the Louvre, and at the ſame time that ſhe announced this deſirable intelligence to him, ſhe gave him a piece of rich Perſian tapeſtry to hang them with. Overjoyed with his good fortune, he was hurrying down a back ſtaircaſe with his preſent under his arm, when he met the king coming up. Louis, who poſſeſſed no ſmall degree of curioſity about trifles, aſked him where he had been? and what he had got under his arm? Notwithſtanding his embarraſſment, he anſwered by frankly confeſſing the truth. The King thereupon, to his great ſurpriſe, took a purſe of fifty louis d'ors out of his pocket, and preſented it to him, ſaying, "*Madame de Pompadour has given you the hangings; here is ſomething for the nails.* She has often mentioned you to me in very favourable terms; I will take care of you."—In order to form his mind for the brilliant ſphere in which ſhe deſtined him to ſhine, the jovial Abbé was, upon her ſolicitation, ſhortly after ſent as ambaſſador to Venice, at that period the focus of political intrigue. There he occupied himſelf rather in cultivating the good graces of the Venetian fair, than in acquiring the ſubtile refinements of court intrigue and modern policy. He therefore returned to Paris with nearly the ſame ideas of ſtate concerns as he had taken out with him, and was afterwards appointed Miniſter for Foreign Affairs; in which capacity he made

himself the secret laughing-stock of all parties. He was then admitted a Knight of the order of the *Holy Ghost*. On this occasion, as he was kneeling before the altar of the Chapel of Versailles, surrounded by the Knights of the order, and the customary installation ode, "Veni Creator Spiritus," was performing, a paper was thrown from the uppermost gallery upon the space preserved between the senior and junior Knights, which contained a Latin parody of the installation ode, and ran, with the exception of two very indelicate lines, nearly to the following effect:—

Esprit saint, divine essence,
Daignez guider ce ministre nouveau,
Et pour l'honneur de la France,
Illuminez son cerveau.
* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *
Renouvellez ce miracle
Sur le pauvre abbé Bernis;
Embrasez le de vos flammes,
Inspirez lui votre amour:
Qu'il baise un peu moins les dames,
Et surtout la Pompadour.

The effect which these lines produced is better conceived than described. Bernis rose, however, from post to post, and was at length created Cardinal. It has even been said, that Madame de Pompadour had destined some millions of livres to purchase for her favourite the keys of St. Peter, which were then likely to lose their master.

On the same day that the dignity of the red Hat was conferred upon him, he invited the Court to a sumptuous banquet, and, like many witlings of the present day, did not neglect to store himself before-hand with a fund of plagiarisms, that he might give himself the air of a *superior genius*. The *learned* Cardinal, engaged in this important duty, having taken down a volume from his shelf, opened it in the very place where some malicious wight had painted the famous fable of the apes, who nimbly skipped from branch to branch, till they reached the top of the tree: but, alas! the higher they clambered, the more did they expose their post.

When Bonaparte formerly spoke of the *Western family*, a *Critic* observed, *he* was no friend to a *Family Party*; however he might *want* of moderation to establish his own.

DRAMATIC SKETCHES;

OR,

A SERIES OF SELECT PASSAGES.

SERIOUS AND COMIC;

CHIEFLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HUMAN CHARACTER,

And Compiled from the most Celebrated Productions of

THE BRITISH DRAMA.

FALSTAFF'S LOVE.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Shakespeare has perhaps no where shewn his knowledge of the human character so forcibly, as in his delineation of the fat, unweildy knight *in love.*—He felt it was impossible to assimilate the character he had so ably drawn on him in Henry IV, to any of the refined feelings of pure love; and he therefore represents all his ideas, gross as the sensualist who utters them—*Falstaff could never love* —His appetites were all sensual in the excess, and intemperance can never feel that sublime passion, which, when pure, exalts the object far beyond terrestrial Beings—He declares his designs most clearly to his companions before he ventures to commence his operations; and it is evident that avarice alone actuates him.

" No quips now, Pistol: indeed, I am *in the waist* two yards
" about: but I am now about no *waste*; I am about thrift. Briefly,
" I do mean *to make love* to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in
" her; she discourses, she carves,* she gives the leer of invitation.
" I can construe the action of her familiar stile; and the hardest
" voice of her behaviour, to be English'd rightly, is, *I am Sir*
" *John Falstaff's.*

" Now the report goes, she has all the rule of her husband's
" purse; she hath a *legion* of Angels.†

But the merry Knight's love was not confined to one object—he chose "two strings to his bow"—Invariably is he shown as possessing a very large portion of *self*-love—Altho' a very coward,

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* *In those times,* the young of both sexes were instructed in *carving,* as a *necessary* accomplishment.

† A Coin then in circulation.

he wishes to conceal it, and on all occasions *Sir John Falstaff* is the person he most admires—Shakespeare therefore makes him always credulous, and to fancy praise or encouragement where none was intended.

"I have writ me here a letter to her: and here *another* to *Page's* "*wife*; who even now *gave me good eyes too*; examined my parts "with most judicious eyliads*; sometimes the beam of her view "*gilded* my foot, sometimes my portly belly.

Pistol. "Then did *the Sun*, on *dunghill shine!*

Falstaff. "O, she did so course o'er my exteriors with such a "*greedy intention*,† that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch "me up like a burning-glass! Here's another letter to her: *she* "*bears the purse too*; she is a region in Guiana,‡ *all gold* and "bounty—I will be *cheater*§ *to them both*, and they shall be *exche-* "*quers* to me; they shall be my *East*, and *West Indies*, and I will "trade to them *both*. Go, bear thou *this* letter to Mrs. Page; "and thou *this* to Mrs. Ford: we will thrive lads, we will thrive."

So pleased is the Knight with his golden prospects, that he cannot contain his transports—he is quite certain of success, and with all the insolence of fancied prosperity, he insults his companions, (already well disposed to mutiny from his discarding *Bardolph*,) who on his disparture form a plot to counteract his schemes on the wives of Page and Ford—When Mrs. Page reads the letter addressed to her, the credulity of the Knight shines forth.

Mrs. Page—"What! have I 'scap'd love-letters in the holy- "day-time of my beauty, and am I *now* a subject for them? "Let me see.

Ask me no reason why I love you; for tho' love use reason for his precisian,‖ he admits him not for his counsellor: You are not young, no more am I; go to then, THERE'S SYMPATHY: *You are merry, so am I; Ha! ha! then there's more sympathy:* YOU LOVE SACK, *and so do I: would you desire better sympathy? Let it suffice thee, Mistress Page (at the least, if the love of a* SOLDIER *can suffice) that I love thee. I will not say,* PITY ME, *'tis not a* SOLDIER-LIKE *phrase; but I say,* LOVE ME. *By me,*

---

* Probably from the French *Oeillades*.

† Eagerness of desire.

‡ Then supposed to be an entire mine of Gold.

§ *Escheatour*, an officer in the Exchequer, not much reputed by the common people.

‖ Means one who pretends to a more than common degree of virtue and sanctity.

Thine own true Knight
By day, or night,
Or any kind of light:
With all his might,
For thee to fight.

JOHN FALSTAFF.

When the Knight was where he was not well known, he always made the moſt of his Knighthood, and being a Soldier—he very readily offers his prowefs, when there is no chance of its being required—How prominent does his credulity appear, when Mrs. Page fays,

" Why, he hath not been thrice in my company!
" What ſhould I ſay to him?—I was then *frugal* of my
" Mirth:—heaven forgive me!

So contrary to the Knight's ſanguine expectations does ſhe receive his declaration of Love, that ſhe immediately reſolves to be revenged on him for it; and in the very nick of time, the other Lady enters. The converſation between them, diſcovers the *indolence* of Falſtaff—the contents of each Letter is preciſely *the ſame*, differing only in the addreſs—So aſſured was he of their love, that, like many beaus and modern *knights* of the preſent day he conſtrues their civility and common attention into regard for his perſon—In fact, the knight may be partly excuſed, for his female ſociety before this was not of the moſt ſelect order; which alſo appears by his praiſing the Lady for poſſeſſing one of his own Vices—*loving Sack*—certainly this is not *modern* Courtſhip—

In the ſcene with Miſtreſs Quickly, he ſeems apprehenſive, that from the intimacy between the two Ladies, they may have compared his notes.

Fals. " But I pray thee, tell me this: has Ford's wife, and Page's wife, acquainted each other *how they love me?*

When ſhe has aſſured him they have not, and concerted meaſures with him for the meeting, he is ſo delighted with his progreſs that he obſerves (after giving her his purſe)—" *This news diſtracts me.*"—In the enſuing ſcene with Ford diſguiſed as Maſter Brook he again ſhews that avarice is his ruling Paſſion, or rather the deſire of gaining money to ſquander on his intemperance—Again ſhines forth his credulity and aſſurance—The jealous huſband completely gains intelligence of all his deſigns, and even the appointed time for aſſignation; and now comes the *firſt* croſs his Love meets with—His courtſhip is very whimſical, and full of groſs flattery, 'till interrupted by the arrival of *Mrs. Page*—The

dialogue that follows is well calculated to excite his apprehensions, and it has its full effect—In his trepidation he nearly forgets that he is also in love with Mrs, Page, and that she is present —every other idea gives place to his fear—he enters the buck-basket as "a friend in need," and loses all recollection of his heroic professions in his epistles to the Ladies, in the terror he feels at the approach of Ford and the Officers to search for him.—

Re-enter Falstaff.

Fals. Let me see't, let me see't! O let me see't! I'll in, I'll in; —follow your friend's counsel;—I'll in.

Mrs. Page. *What! Sir John Falstaff? Are these your letters,* knight?

Fals. *I love thee,*—help me away: let me creep in here; *I'll never*—

(He goes into the Basket, they cover him with foul linen.)

The husband being himself deceived, is a master-stroke; and the artful simplicity of the Wife, well conceived—but Falstaff's soliloquy when he orders Bardolph, (his quondam servant, now the *drawer* at the Garter Inn) to bring him Sack, is most admirable, and humorous.

Fals. "Go fetch me a *quart* of Sack; put a toast in't—(*Exit Bardolph*). Have I liv'd to be carried in a basket, like a barrel "of butcher's offal; and to be thrown into the Thames? "Well; if I be serv'd such another trick, I'll have my brains "ta'en out, and butter'd, and give them to a dog for a new "year's gift. The rogues slighted me into the River with "as little remorse as they would have drown'd a bitch's "blind puppies, *fifteen i' the litter:* and you may know by "my size, that I have a kind of *alacrity in sinking*; if the "bottom were as deep as hell, *I should down.* I had been "drown'd, but that the shore was shelvy and shallow; a "death that I abhor; for the water swells a man; and what "a thing should I have been, when I had been swell'd? *I* "*should have been a mountain of Mummy.*

He cannot forgot his mishap very readily, even when talking with the old go-between Mrs. Quickly; but, as usual, seizes Mrs. Ford's name to pun on.

Mrs. Quick—Marry, Sir, I come to your worship from Mistress Ford.

Fals. Mistress *Ford!* I have had *Ford* enough: I was thrown into the *Ford*; I have my *belly full* of *Ford.*

Notwithstanding his narrow escape, so eager is he to get Mas-

ter Brook's money, in addition to the intended contributions on the Women, that he agrees again to viſit her; and relates to *Ford* himſelf, (as Maſter Brook,) a moſt ludicious tale of his diſappointment and adventures in the baſket.—In doing this he adds fuel to Ford's jealous fire, who determines (on the next viſit the Knight makes), to ſearch even "*impoſſible*" places for him.

MADRAS, *Auguſt* 24, 1807. C.

THE HAPPY LOVER.

A Gentleman not far from M—— being lately married, his ſervant, while helping to undreſs him, aſked at what time he ſhould bring his Clothes on the following day—"Ah Sam!" replied the love-ſick Swain, "you may take them away, for I ſhall *never* want them any more."

THE INFLUENCE OF THE APPEARANCE OF MONEY.

AN ANECDOTE OF JAMES I.

Very ſoon after a large loan had, by a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, been declared to be neceſſary, while the people were aſtoniſhed at the magnitude of the ſum about to be contracted for, it was, we think, well obſerved by a gentleman, that he was certain the Miniſter had no idea of the bulk of even one million of guineas; therefore he ſhould be glad to have that ſum ſhown to and diſplayed before him. "He would then," he continued, "be ſurpriſed at the appearance of a *ſmall* part of his demand, and conſequently exceedingly cautious as to the application of the whole."

This obſervation was, in a very inferior degree, manifeſted in the cauſe of a Phyſician, we think Dr. Radcliff, who could without regret refuſe his fees, while they were for a long time offered to him by a patient whom he eſteemed in ſingle guineas; but when, in conſequence of his viſits, they amounted to two hundred, and theſe were diſplayed before him, he eagerly graſped them, and declared their appearance *irreſiſtible*.

The influence of a large ſum of gold, with reſpect to its appearance impreſſing a ſtrong idea of its value upon the human mind, when in the very act of inconſiderately diſpoſing of it, is

ſtill further evinced in Lodge's "Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory, &c."; which we ſhall extract from that valuable work.

"James the 1ſt had been taught to conſider the treaſure left by Elizabeth, and the further reſources of the kingdom, as an inexhauſtible mine. Lately arrived from a country where the uſe of money was hardly known, he was really ignorant of its value, and became immeaſurably profuſe. Oſborn, in his traditional memoirs of this reign, illuſtrates this part of the Monarch's character by the following ridiculous ſtory:—

"Carre, afterwards Earl of Somerſet, his firſt favourite in England, having obtained from him a peremptory warrant to the Treaſurer for twenty thouſand pounds, that Miniſter, foreſeeing the future inability of the Exchequer to anſwer demands ſo enormous, and (according to the words of my author) apprehending that the King was ignorant of the worth of what was demanded, as of the deſert of the perſon who had begged it, and knowing that a *pound* upon the Scottiſh account would not pay for the ſhoeing of a horſe, by which his Maſter might be further led out of the way of thrift than he was in his nature willing to go, contrived to place the ſum ordered on the floor of an apartment through which he knew the King would paſs. James, ſurpriſed at the ſight of ſo much gold, inquired of the Treaſurer whoſe money it was. Cecil anſwered, 'Your Majeſty's before you gave it away.' Whereupon the King fell into a violent paſſion, complaining bitterly that he had been abuſed; and throwing himſelf upon the heap, haſtily ſnatched up two or three hundred pounds and ſwore that Somerſet ſhould have no more. The Treaſurer, however prudently judging it neceſſary to ſteer an even courſe between the King and the favourite, now began to intercede in favour of the latter, and, with ſome difficulty, obtained for him half the original ſum."

A MASTER OF ARTS,

Being reduced to extreme poverty, begged ſome relief of a lockſmith who was at work in his ſhop. The ſmith aſked him why he had not learned ſome Art to get his living by, rather than thus to go about begging. 'Alas!' replied the ſcholar, 'I am a maſter of ſeven!'—'Of ſeven!' replied the lockſmith; 'they muſt be ſorry ones indeed, then, ſince they are not all able to keep you: for my part, I have only one, as you ſee, which maintains ſeven of us: myſelf, my wife, and five children.'

Apollonian Wreath.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

FABLE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In France, our fable takes its riſe
Where murder'd—mangled—Freedom dies.
(*Freedom !* " the choiceſt boon of Heav'n,
To Men and Angels only giv'n")
Where *Racks*, the *Guillotine* ſucceeds,
And virtu'ous Patriotiſm bleeds.

Once on a day, *the State to Save*,
The Gallic *Monkeys*, notice gave
That *general good* required to call
A grand Divan, of ev'ry Gaul :—
The Summons all obey with zeal,
For Monkeys, *Liberty* can feel,
Or fancy that they do ; at leaſt
Such liberty, as ſuits *that* beaſt.

Now ſilence gain'd—the *Speaker* roſe,
His Soul, thro' ev'ry feature glows ;
His Monkey form, portentous ſwells,
And ſure, th' approaching Storm foretells.

" My *fellow beaſts*, well-pleaſ'd I ſee,
" Your boſoms pant for Liberty !
" For ſee ! her godlike throne does rock,
" And lo ! the hateful cauſe—the *Cock !*
" Too long, his ſway we've curſ'd—with been,
" 'Tis time to kill both King and Queen !
" Their brats—the Nobles—Clergy too,
" *And then*, we Liberty may view !
" Methinks I hear the Goddeſs groan
" *Oh ! place th' Hyænas on the Throne !*"

With loud acclaim the vaulted Hall,
Echoes th' Assembly's fiend-like Squall.
Eager they rush—" *destroy's*" the Word
Aristocrats with fire and sword.

Now France becomes a Sea of blood
And thousands swell th' ensanguin'd flood.
Bath'd in his gore, their *Monarch* lies,
And many a noble victim dies.
The Scaffolds float—the Lamp-posts groan:—
Ah! hear the *bleeding* Orphan's moan!
Triumphant Death with gladsome stride,
O'er France spreads desolation's Tide.
Her blood-stain'd lillies mourn their King
While hateful Nettles round them spring:
The reign of *Terror*, now begun,
Arms the stern Parent 'gainst his Son!
The cruel Mother dooms to death,
That child, who drew *from her* its breath!
On bay'net tost, *the Infant* bleeds!
Confusion—Anarchy—succeeds:
This Awful lesson then, each Monkey learns,
" *Convuls'd Reform, to sad disorder turns.*"

With carnage sated, now they see
They've fought, but *lost* their Liberty!
Ferocious Despots foam with blood,
Murd'ring alike the *vile* and *good*.
Again *(at dead of night)* they meet;
And on the Throne, the *Tyger* seat!

A while th' insidious Chieftain reigns
With mildness—moderation feigns!
He smoothly talk'd of Liberty
And vow'd he'd make them *great* and FREE!
From Rome's free Sons his Title takes,
A Consul!—then a *Legion* makes;
Who, tho' *for Honour* he preferr'd,
Are like, " *the* LEGION *in the Herd*"

Round him swarm his *dear* relations,
France affords *them* lofty stations!

At length the Monkeys, who so late
Declar'd their ever-living hate
Against all Kings—for *Monarchs*, call
And Crown him, *Emperor of Gaul!!!*
This gain'd, his subjects thoughts to blind
He marches forth—to FREE Mankind!
The Fox he makes his Grand Vizir;
The dreadful Storm, all Nations fear.

With GLORY swells each Monkey's veins,
For LIBERTY, *now* lays—*in Chains!*

But *Glory* fills the World with blood;—
Ah *none!* in Orphans tearful flood!
Destroying France! thy *Hero*-Kings,
The hate of Nations, on thee brings.
How long shall Heroes *curse* each State
To gain the murd'rous Title—*Great!*
Thy Bulletins (e'erlasting stain)
Exulting tell, of *thousands slain!*—

Despair pervades the Monkey Race,
More direful still, each change they trace.
T'exalt the low-born Corsic Band
The Sword sad gleams o'er ev'ry land!
Robb'ry—murder—racks—rapine
Complete the horrid, bloody scene.

A *Nation Great*, *of* SLAVES, they now are made,
No more dare they solicit *foreign* Aid;
The Corsic Sceptre *proves* an *Iron Rod*;
While frighten'd Europe trembles at *his* nod;—
But now the *Monster's race*, seems almost run,
The Clouds disperse before the Northern Sun!
The *Cock* once more his cheerful Clarion sounds,
For see! the *Lion*, (with the *Bear*) astounds
His guilty soul:—May *Alexander* live,
To *Europe*, and to Fred'rick, *freedom* give!

Madras, *August* 10, 1807.

To the EDITOR of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Sir,

I ſend you a few lines and ſhall be much obliged by your inſerting them in your valuable Magazine,

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

Mangalore, July 24, 1807. AECHYLUS.

ON VIEWING SOME TOMBS OF MUSSULMEN.

Here Iſlaam ſons once ſway'd this wretch'd Land
Fiery and hot, a fierce corrupted band;
Prone to each vice, and knowing no controul
Each moral virtue baniſh'd from the ſoul—
O Fanaticiſm, thou peſt of ſocial life
Prolifick fruit! whoſe nouriſhment is Strife!
India among other ills had felt thy reign
Till generous Britons broke the uſurp'd chain:
And gave fair freedom to her ſons again:
Perhaps this *Pillar* points one out to fame;
To mock his power or execrate his name,
Quench'd his life's ſpark and all his Glory fled
No pitying tear upon his tomb is ſhed
But ſtern defiance now in dread no more,
Fills the juſt tale and points his vices o'er—
How flouriſh'd here he held his boiſterous reign,
The petty tyrant of the ſmall domain;
How ſad oppreſſion mark'd his iron way,
And indign mandates leagu'd his lawleſs ſway—
Perhaps ſome wretch'd father ſtill can trace
His luſtful vices to his own diſgrace;
Till tortur'd fancy can no longer bear
The hideous form that cauſ'd his ample care
But ſoon to be forgotten! E'en the cell
The humble tomb where his proud aſhes dwell!
To mouldering time each veſtige ſhall decay
And leave the tyrant nothing but his clay.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL:

INGRATITUDE.

THE CAT AND THE SPANIEL.

From Age to Age we ever find,
Fables instructive to Mankind;
So Truth in pleasing garb conveys
Her mild reproof, or grateful praise.
Their mantle veils in soft disguise,
Her dazzling form from mortal eyes;
And to the mind, with temper'd ray,
Lets in the living light of day.

A Cat who ne'er had seen the world,
But pamper'd on the fire-hearth curl'd;
(Had been her mistress' fav'rite pet,)—
One day a half-starv'd Spaniel met,
Who once like her had known the sweets
The fawning flatt'rer often meets.
Like modern friends, who seldom meet
They did each other fondly greet,
Tho' always "Cat and Dog" *declar'd*
They'd oft before the fire warr'd—
"How do ye's" o'er, *Pomp'* questions ask'd,
How Puss, her happy life now pass'd
If still she had as heretofore
Each nice-tid-bit upon the floor?
Or if some other favor'd beast
Had from her snatch'd the tempting feast.

"Friend *Pomp*", Miss Puss repli'd in rage
"Unequal warfare others wage,
Doves, Spaniels, Parrots, Monkeys tried
To share with me but were denied.
I saw their aim, succeeded still
To mingle with their food *a pill*

Which soon remov'd my rivals hence
And this I did without offence:—
You *Pomp'* I lov'd—I knew *you'd* rove
And leave *me* all our mistress' love;
I lik'd you *Pomp'* or I had tri'd
A pill on you, and you had di'd—

"Thank you *Miss Puss*, you've love's not lost,
To part with you some pangs it cost,
But fate decreed your friend a rover;—
Yet how did you, my plan discover?

"That's neither here nor there" said Cat
"But *Pomp'* my friend *you are not fat!*
I see you do not live full well,
Methinks I almost hear your knell.
I have a secret for your ear
Would make you fatter, did not fear,
You would divulge it, shut it up
For *Pomp'*, you only are—*a Pup!*"

"Ma'am, Puss, 'tis true I am not old
And yet I've very oft been told;
That for my age, few dogs are found,
Whose early judgment is more sound—
You may trust me—command my aid
And every word shall be obey'd—"
"Puss, still suspicious—watch'd Pomp's eyes
Who careful did his thoughts disguise
'Till Puss, deceiv'd, reveal'd her plan
Which in these words she now began:

"Tho' long I've owed my daily food,
My bed—indulgence—ev'ry good:
To Mrs. M—yet *Pomp'* I'm *hired!*—
To purr whene'er she strokes am tired,—
'Tis true she thinks she pleases me
By fondling with me on her knee;

But I've discover'd she has pelf
Which much I wish, I had myself.
Not long ago she made her will!
She left enough, to keep me still
When she's no more, and she is old—
And *now* my plot, I will unfold—

My friend she's peevish, fretful grown;
Infirmity oft makes her moan!
Once Pomp' (I tell it with a blush)
She dar'd insult me with a push!
I spit, I scratch'd, I curs'd, I tore—
And to revenge it instant swore
You Pomp' can help me to regain
My honor injur'd by this stain;—
Besides my friend, when money's mine,
With me, you ev'ry day shall dine;
Thus have I op'd my mind to you
And you have nothing more to do
Than get me 'Phobia from a friend
Which with my deadly pill I'll blend
And soon, her legacy we'll spend—"

The fawning Dog stung to the quick
Was honest, tho' the hand he'd lick
Which gave him food—now quick complies
And for the poison instant hies;
Resolv'd to bring his mistress proof
Of what a wretch she'd 'neath her roof—

Returning soon, *he* lent his skill,
To form the deadly *madd'ning* pill;
And following Puss, (now quite deceiv'd)
Was by his mistress well receiv'd.
Puss watch'd her time—among some pease
She drop'd the fatal pill, with ease;
This done she purr'd and rose her back
While honest *Pomp'* was on the rack—

He watch'd the ſpoon with eager eyes,
And when at laſt he ſaw it riſe,
Full loudly call'd " Beware of ill,
The ſpoon contains a deadly pill—"
At firſt his miſtreſs would not hear
A crime 'gainſt one ſhe lov'd ſo dear;
Yet ſhe reſolv'd to make Puſs eat
Every pea then in the plate:
She ſaid—the Spaniel ſtood to ſee
Puſs fairly ſwallow every pea!—
Then ſoon her miſtreſs ſaw with dread
The monſter—foaming—gaſping—dead
And *Pomp'* regain'd his miſtreſs' love
Nor ever wiſh'd from her to rove—
Thus Honeſty ſhould meet return
While baſe *ingratitude* we ſpurn.

Madras, *Auguſt* 10, 1807.

MODERN SONNET.

A SUBLIME-GRUB-STREET GARRET SOLILOQUY!!!

The Poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling
Glances from heav'n to earth; from earth to heav'n.

SHAKSPEARE.

I love to taſte the nectar'd ſweets of *Morn*,
To climb the brow of purple-tinted hill;
While Philomela warbles on the thorn,
Reſponſive to the "*babble*" of the rill:
I love to ſtroll along the graſs-grown vale,
When *Ev'ning* clads the fields in ſober gray,
And meet the buxom milk-maid on her way,
Returning with her full repleniſh'd pail.
I love to loiter by the ſtreamlet's ſide,
And ſit me on its daiſied banks, to view
"*Night's argent Orb*" reflected in the tide,
Rolling along th'inverted *arch* of blue:
But more I love—yes! more do I hold dear.
A PICKLED HERRING and a POT of BEER.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL,

ARTLESS LOVE.

Blue-ey'd maid! Oh hear my lay
My artleſs tale believe;
Ah! ſure, my fair, *thou* can'ſt not ſay,
That *I* did e'er deceive.

Ah, Maiden dear, my heart is thine!
For thee it ſwells its tide;
Oh turn thee love! to me incline,
And be my youthful bride.

No riches mine—CONTENT, *my ſtore,*
To make thee bleſs'd—*my pride;*
Then turn thee fair, while I implore,
And be my youthful bride.

Madras, 23d Auguſt, 1807. T.

To the EDITOR *of the* MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL,

SIR,

Oblige a Lady by the inſertion of the following lines, in your next Journal.

Mount-Road, Auguſt 24, 1807. CON — — —

HEADS OF OAK.

I've often heard tell of numerous queer feats,
Of frolicks, of quizzes, and *other* CONCEITS,
But all of them now, are but tales of a tub
To that ſtrange aſſembly's—*Conceited* mad *Club*.

Not long ſince this Club, ſo renown'd in Madras,
Reſolv'd by due notice to meet in a Maſs;
And to give their full ſouls, a jolly unbend,
Each member took with him, a hearty good friend.

Now met—each choice lux'ry appear'd in a trice,
For none of the *Conceits*, e'er valu'd the price;
And slipping down quick, each dainty a Jiff-in,
Found its way past their throats—*they'd eaten no tiffin!!*

The mighty affair of good eating adjusted
To which they did justice—you'd thought they'd have bursted;
The desert follow'd after, in bright verdure clad,
Tho' not one member there, HIS *Desert* could have had.

But now for dreadful battle
See bottles, glasses rattle,
Each Hero seizes his, with dire intent;
The first that cri'd for Quarter,
Should *drink* some clear *Salt Water*,
So fiercely were they all on *drinking* bent.

And soon the potent Wine, makes *Princes* of them all!
Their mischief-seeking eyes, roll wild around the hall.
Ah! woe betide that *Dragon*, prowling there for prey,
For there a bold *Saint George*, again had *fought* th' affray.

But hark! the God of War
His trumpet from afar,
Sounds th' enlivening charge for War's alarms;
And see! the gallant band,
Obey the glad command,
While ev'ry Hero's breast with glory warms—

And now (had Discord join'd fierce Mars his party)
Such deeds had follow'd,—outdoing Bonaparte!
But friendly Fate decreed, t' avoid a *human* crash,
Their F[illegible] should the tables, eke the bottles smash;—
While *Plutus*, thro' the door, bewail'd with angry tears,
That *Prudence* from destruction, snatch'd *the Chandeliers!!*

Oh thou my Muse! for thou can'st read
The Papers of Madras;
Watch carefully for *such* a feast,
When, like to come to pass—

Now be it known to all the World
 The Club they call *conceited*
Have earned well *th'appropriate* name,
 By which they *thus* are greeted—
But had their *heads*, 'gainſt Tables daſh'd, been doom'd by angry Fate,
Unequal War, poor Tables you,—had found—perhaps—*too late!*

Ye Ladies fair! who near the Mount,
 Do 'bide at home at eaſe;
Ah! little do ye think upon,
 Sad dangers like to theſe.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

DISCORD.

When Diſcord waves her ebon wand,
Scoffing at ev'ry ſacred band;
Mankind, with horror curſe the cauſe,
In ruin, 'whelming ancient laws:

Each tender tie's upheld to ſcorn:—
The infant, from its mother torn
With piercing cry, no pity gains,
Alas! nor yet the mother's pains,

But thou Religion—meek-ey'd Maid!
Abhor'ſt the Murd'rer's hateful trade;
Thy dictates mild, breathe *peace* to all,
For Heav'n ne'er made *the Cannon-ball!*

No Sword did'ſt thou (Almighty!) form,
Or ſap—the mine—or horrid ſtorm;
But kind, decreed for gen'ral good
That all ſhould live in brotherhood,

Ah when! will man ſurvey with hate,
The cruel, bloody title—*great!*
And with juſt ſcorn, the Hero view,
Who greatneſs, from deſtruction drew.

Madras, 23d Auguſt, 1807. F.

Domeſtic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

NEW NATIVE POOR FUND.

Proceedings at a Meeting of Subſcribers to the New Native Poor Fund, held at the Exchange, on Monday, Auguſt 10, 1807.

Mr. Dick moves that Mr. Scott be requeſted to take the Chair.

The propoſal is ſeconded by Dr. Kerr, and unanimouſly agreed to.

Read the report of the Native Poor Fund Committee, which is ſubjoined.

Mr. Buchan moves that the Report be printed.

Reſolved accordingly.

Mr. Buchan propoſes that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Gentlemen at the Preſidencies of Calcutta and Bombay, who have with ſuch exemplary liberality contributed to the relief of the diſtreſſed Natives of the Carnatic, during the preſent period of ſcarcity. And as the Committee charged with the management of the Old Fund, had frequent communications with Meſſrs. Fairlie, Gilmore and Co. of Calcutta, and Mr. Alex. Adamſon, of Bombay, who appear to have been principally inſtrumental in promoting the Subſcriptions, Mr. Buchan further propoſes that theſe Gentlemen be ſolicited to communicate to the Subſcribers at theſe Preſidencies reſpectively, the ſentiments which the preſent Meeting entertain of their generoſity and benevolence; and that Meſſrs. Fairlie, Gilmore and Co. and Mr. Adamſon, be likewiſe requeſted to accept the grateful acknowledgments of the Meeting.

Agreed unanimouſly.

Mr. Dick moves the thanks of the Meeting to the Members of the Old Committee, for their zealous and benevolent exertions in the execution of their truſt.

Agreed to.

Mr. Dick moves that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Secretary, for his zealous and able conduct in that Office, and that he be requeſted to continue to officiate in that capacity to the New Fund.—Agreed.

Mr. Baker obſerves that the long, zealous, and valuable ſervices of Mr. Webb in the management of the Poor Fund from the period of its commencement, entitle him to the particular and grateful acknowledgments of this Meeting. In theſe ſentiments, the Gentlemen preſent cordially and unanimouſly concur, and the thanks of the Meeting are voted to Mr. Webb accordingly.

Reſolved that the following Gentlemen, in addition to the Members of the Old Committee, be elected Truſtees of the New Fund.

MR. ANDREW SCOTT,	COLONEL TASWELL,
MR. DICK,	CAPTAIN FITZPATRICK,
MR. BUCHAN,	MR. A. COCKBURN,
MR. STRACHEY,	MR. ARBUTHNOT,
MR. THACKERAY,	MR. GREENWAY,
MR. OBINS,	CAPTAIN GRANT,
CAPTAIN MARSHALL,	MR. HURDIS,
MAJOR BARCLAY,	MR. C. SMITH,
DOCTOR BERRY,	MR. SHERSON,
MR. ANSTRUTHER,	CAPTAIN KEAY,
MR. J. TAYLOR,	LIEUTENANT FRASER,

Mr. Dick propoſes that Mr. Webb be elected Preſident of the New Committee.

Mr. Scott ſeconds the motion, which is agreed to.

Mr. Scott lays before the Meeting the following communication from Government.

"Mr. Scott is authorized to ſtate at the Meeting of the Subſcribers to the relief of the Poor to be held to-morrow, that it is the wiſh of the Governor in Council that the Gentlemen who may be appointed to compoſe the Committee charged with the diſtribution of the Funds ſubſcribed by private Charity, will alſo have the goodneſs to ſuperintend the diſtribution of ſuch aſſiſtance either in money or rice as it may be judged proper by the Governor in Council to grant on the part of the Eaſt India Company. It ſeems deſirable that public and private Charity ſhould proceed hand in hand, in the accompliſhment of this humane and laudable work.

"Mr. Scott is requeſted to expreſs the further wiſh of Government that the ſame Committee will be pleaſed to conſider themſelves during the exiſtence of the preſent diſtreſs ſpecially charged by Government with the important buſineſs of conſidering the beſt means of relieving the wants of the Poor at the Preſidency, and that the Governor in Council will have great pleaſure in receiving theſe communications and of forwarding the ſuggeſtions of the Committee."

Resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be conveyed to Government for the foregoing communication, which evinces such liberality of sentiment and humane attention to the interests of the community; and that this resolution be made known in such manner as the Committee shall deem most proper.

Dr. Kerr proposes that Lord William Bentinck be solicited to become the Patron of the New Poor Fund.

Mr. Dick seconds the proposal, and it is unanimously assented to: and it is further agreed, that the Committee be requested to convey this resolution to the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck.

Mr. Arbuthnot moves that it is the opinion of this Meeting, that great benefit will arise to the Charity, if certain respectable natives, subscribers to the Fund, be requested to form themselves into a committee, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information and holding communication with the European Committee, and that Arnacellum and N. Andah Chitty now present, be desired to convene a Meeting for that purpose.

Mr. Arbuthnot's motion is seconded by Mr. Buchan and agreed to.

Mr. Baker begs leave to resign his office as Treasurer.

Mr. Baker's resignation is accepted, and Mr. Buchan moves that Mr. Arbuthnot be requested to take charge of the office of Treasurer to the committee for managing the New Native Poor Fund.

Agreed to.

Resolved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman.

(Signed) A. SCOTT,
CHAIRMAN.

REPORT OF THE NATIVE POOR FUND COMMITTEE.

1. In closing the accounts of the Old Native Poor Fund, the committee to whom the management of that trust was delegated, embrace the occasion of exhibiting to the public a general statement of their proceedings, and of the various beneficial objects which the Fund has promoted or accomplished.

2. In the address of the committee to the Inhabitants of Madras, dated the 31st January 1807, on occasion of the apprehensions which were generally entertained of approaching famine, an account is given of the origin of the Fund. It is there restated;—"At that time (1782) a general subscription was opened for the relief of the native poor of this Settlement, and it was most liberally en-

couraged as well at Madras, as by the Supreme Government and Inhabitants of Calcutta. A committee for the appropriation of the money thus subscribed was elected, consisting of the Ministers and church wardens for the time being, together with some of the most respectable British, Portuguese, Armenian, and Native Inhabitants of Madras. Under the management of this committee, the funds of the charity were applied to the purchase of all the grain which could possibly be procured. Many thousands of distressed Natives found immediate relief, and upwards of 2,000 remained, and for the space of several months were daily fed at the Monegar Choultry. The whole amount of the subscription would then have been expended, could sustenance have been obtained for a greater number of miserable objects.

"When this grievous calamity ceased, the committee determined to apply the balance which remained in a manner the most beneficial, and, next to the original intention, apparently the most consonant to the benevolent views of the Subscribers. It was resolved that the interest accruing from this sum should be appropriated to the relief and maintenance of the sick, the aged, and infirm among "the native poor," and the principal should be preserved, in order to be in readiness to avert the miseries of famine, should it please Providence again to afflict this Settlement with such a terrible dispensation."

3. The surplus of unappropriated Subscriptions after the cessation of the famine of 1782, amounted to about 20,000 Pagodas. The exact sum it is not in our power to ascertain in consequence of the loss of the 1st number of the minutes of the committee, containing their proceedings from 1782 to 1784. There is every reason to believe that this volume with some other papers were in the possession of Mr. Andrew Ross, a zealous and valuable member of the committee, at the time of his death; but the enquiries which have been made respecting them have not led to their discovery.

4. By the treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultaun in 1784, it was stipulated that the natives of the Carnatic who, during the late war had been carried captive into Mysore, should be allowed to return to their own country. But the encouragement afforded to these people by Tippoo to settle in the kingdom of Mysore on the one hand, and the difficulties arising from the want of adequate means to return, as well as the exhausted and uninviting state of their native provinces on the other, rendered the benefits of this stipulation nugatory. As an object of great public utility the com-

mittee were earnestly solicitous to remove these impediments; and Mr. Dighton, then Superintendent of the Company's Jaghire, received at various times during the years, 1784, '85 and '86, the sum of Pagodas 2,300, in the distribution of which among the Riots, Weavers, &c. a discretionary power was vested in him by the committee. Mr. Dighton's statements afforded the most satisfactory evidence of the utility and success which attended his exertions. Donations thus judiciously distributed in money or implements of husbandry, had the effect of inspiring with new life and hopes numbers of helpless and desponding beings; of restoring many valuable manufactures to the Company; and, finally, of contributing to the recovery of those provinces from the desolate and depopulated state into which they were thrown by the combined evils of war and famine.

5. On the Establishment of the Asylum for Female Orphans under the auspices of Lady Campbell in 1786, the assistance of the committee to promote that benevolent institution was solicited. The flourishing state of the fund, admitting of such aid without detriment to objects of more immediate and especial concern, the committee conceived it conformable to the spirit and intention of the trust imposed on them to assign over to that institution bonds to the amount of Pagodas 6,000.

6. For the reasons adduced in the preceding paragraph, the Committee, on the proposal for establishing an Asylum for the Male Orphans of the Military on the Coast, resolved to appropriate the interest arising from the Principal sum of Pagodas 8,000 towards the support of that laudable establishment. This assistance was granted from the Year 1788 to 1797, when the state of the Poor Fund would not allow, nor did that of the Asylum require a continuance of such support.

7. In consequence of an Advertisement in the Calcutta Gazette of the 10th July 1788, intimating that the Province of Bengal was threatened with the calamity of famine, for the prevention of which the Inhabitants of Calcutta were invited to contribute by pecuniary subscriptions; the Committee, actuated as well by those feelings of benevolence which are always due to fellow creatures in distress as by a grateful remembrance of the liberal aid afforded by the Supreme Government and Inhabitants of Calcutta to the Native Poor of the Carnatic during the prevalence here of the late famine, determined to avail themselves of an opportunity— which offered at that time of fowarding a supply of Grain for the benefit of the distressed Natives of Bengal. Eight hundred and twenty two Bags of Rice were accordingly forwarded, and mea-

sures were arranged for the despatch of further supplies, but these were happily rendered unnecessary by the removal of every apprehension of scarcity.

8. In 1792 the attention of the Committee was directed to the means of affording accommodation and subsistence to distressed Natives to the number of 1200.—Of these, many had been compelled to seek refuge at Madras from the outrages of a party of predatory horse belonging to the enemy: and the rest were those who had emigrated from the Northern Circars, which at that period of time were a prey to all the miseries of a desolating famine.

9. In April 1799, the Committee were again solicited to contribute to the support of a Public Institution. We allude to the Native Infirmary projected by Mr. Underwood. An Establishment so intimately connected in its object with those to which the benefits of the Poor Fund were applied, demanded every aid which it was within the ability of the Fund to afford. The Committee accordingly resolved that 400 Pagodas, being about the amount of the unappropriated annual income of the Poor Fund, should be subscribed yearly towards the support of the Native Infirmary during the pleasure of the Committee; and this sum was regularly paid 'till the Year 1803.

10. Until the introduction of Vaccination into India, the encouragement among the Natives of the practice of inoculating for the Small Pox, was an object of the Committee's earnest and constant solicitude.—The measures which were pursued for this purpose not having been attended with the desired success, the Committee in January 1801, by Advertisement in the Newspapers, offered a reward of one Pagoda to the parents of each Native Child that should be inoculated during that season at Madras.

11. During the war with Hyder in 1782, an order had been issued by Government that all buildings within a certain distance of the Black Town Wall should be thrown down. The place called the Monegar Choultry, having antecedently to the date of the order been allowed by the Proprietor to be appropriated to the accommodation of the numerous Paupers whom the miseries of war aggravated by those of famine had driven to the Presidency, the Government was pleased at the instance of the Committee, and in consideration of the useful and benevolent purpose to which the Choultry was applied, to admit an exception of the order alluded to. The Choultry, after the termination of those calamities, continued to be occupied by such paupers as were not in a condition to obtain by industry the necessaries of life.—The

number of such persons supported by the Poor Fund was liable, as may be supposed, to continual variation. It may be observed, except on the occasion we have adverted to which occurred in 1792 and in the instance of the present scarcity, that the number has rarely been fewer than 40 or has exceeded 100. Small sums of Money were expended at different times on the building, as well in repairing as extending it, and rendering it more comfortable and commodious. In the year 1802, the heir of the late proprietor represented to the Committee that the Choultry with the ground belonging to it was his property; and he required that they should either pay him the value of it or remove the Poor elsewhere. After various enquiries regarding the validity of the claim, an official reference was made on the subject; which, confirming the right of the claimant, the purchase of the premises, on account of the Poor Fund was at length concluded for Pagodas 2,500.

12. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the Committee, the method usually had recourse to in other charitable establishments has been adopted. The deficiency has been supplied by the election of a Member of the same denomination as the person by whose removal or death the vacancy was occasioned.

13. In reviewing the operations of the Poor Fund, we have now arrived at that period when the attention of every person was engrossed by the alarming effects to be apprehended from the failure of the usual rains in 1806. The extensive territory lying between the Kistnah and Coleroon, had sustained almost an entire privation of this chief source of fertility and plenty. Apprehensions of a future famine gave rise to an immediate artificial scarcity. The price of grain became enhanced; and numbers deprived of their accustomed agricultural employments, resorted to the Presidency in the hope of obtaining a livelihood by other exertions of their industry.

14. During the latter part of December 1806 and beginning of January 1807, the number of Paupers soliciting food at the Monegar Choultry was daily increasing. On the 16th January, upwards of 600 Men, Women, and Children were fed. On the 19th the Committee assembled for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the poor. Under a conviction that a severe scarcity if not an actual famine would this year aflict the Carnatic, the Committee resolved that it behoved them to provide a large stock of grain for the use of the Poor at Madras; and, if necessary, that the whole amount of the Fund should be expended in this

manner. That, in order to provide againſt the probable inadiquacy of the preſent Fund to meet this extenſive and terrible calamity, and to inſure permanency of the eſtabliſhment at the Monegar Choultry, the beneficial effects of which had been experienced nearly 25 years, that a Charity Sermon be preached at St. Mary's Church, and ſubſcriptions for the benefit of the Native Poor immediately ſolicited at the ſeveral Preſidencies of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay.

15. Early in February, the Government liberally and judiciouſly determined to afford emplyment to all who were able to work both at Madras and throughout the diſtricts which were deprived of the benefit of the late periodical rains. This wiſe reſolution while it tended to relieve the Poor Fund from the obligation the Committee otherwiſe would have conceived themſelves under of affording theſe poor creatures the means of ſubſiſtence, reſtrained in a great meaſure emigrations to the Preſidency; and thouſands were uſefully and advantageouſly employed, who muſt either have periſhed from want or proved burdenſome to the community.—The pay which they received while it was adequate to their ſupport, was ſo far below the ordinary rate of labour as to prove that the benevolence of Government would not be liable to abuſe, and that thoſe only would avail themſelves of its liberality who were objects of compaſſion and unable to obtain employment elſewhere.

16. The Government having thus humanely undertaken to provide for every one capable of corporeal labour, to the care of the Committee devolved thoſe who, from the debility of infancy or extreme age, from infirmity, ſickneſs, or any other cauſe, were unable to miniſter to their own wants. Of ſuch objects of compaſſion an account of the number fed each day has been publiſhed monthly in the Government Gazette. On the 6th inſtant the number of Men, Women, and Children amounted to 4050. In this number are included beſides thoſe maintained at the Choultry and at the recently erected incloſure in the vicinity of the Powder Mills, 243 perſons who are permitted to reſide at their own habitations. As theſe are all of reſpectable families and have been reduced by ill fortune to a ſtate of indigence, their reſidence at the Choultry has not been inſiſted on.

17. The ground belonging to the Choultry being encompaſſed by a hedge, the diſadvantages of ſo inſecure a fence, when the number of Paupers became conſiderable, were quickly diſcovered. The hedge was broken down; egreſs and ingreſs at any time were eaſy to all; and it was found impoſſible to reſtrain outrage,

peculation, and a variety of abuſes. As a meaſure of immediate expediency it was determined that a ſtockade of Palmiras ſhould be formed by which thoſe perſons who were not objects of commiſeration might be excluded. This was of advantage;—but the purpoſe was not effectually anſwered; and the ſpace included within the ſtockade, when the Pauper amounted to 2 or 3,000 was too confined; and their ſituation was rendered ſtill more deplorable by the want of ſuitable ſheds and accommodations. It was determined afterwards that the moſt eligible and ultimately economical plan would be to encloſe the premiſes within a ſubſtantial Wall ten feet in height, from the top of which ſhould ſlope along, its whole extent ſheds ſupported on brick pillars. It was alſo determined that the ſpace within the wall ſhould be levelled, that ſuitable cookrooms, offices, and a guard houſe ſhould be erected, and that the old building ſhould be completely repaired.

18. A contract was accordingly entered into for the performance of theſe works within a limited period, for the ſum of Pagodas 2130; from which is to be deducted the original coſt of the Palmiras forming the ſtockade, for which the Contractor ſtipulated to allow.

19. Antecedently to the commencement of this building it was deemed of importance to purchaſe two additional ſmall pieces of ground to be incloſed within the Wall.—This was done at the moderate price of Pagodas 80.

20. With reſpect to the ſubſcriptions at the ſeveral Preſidencies 12,440 Pagodas and 8 Fanams have been contributed at Madras, Sicca Rupees 37,301 at Calcutta, and according to the laſt advices, Rupees 20,306 at Bombay, forming an aggregate ſum of Pagodas 29,717 10.

21. The Subſcriptions at Calcutta having been applied to the purchaſe of grain, there is now in ſtore Rice to the amount of 8,522 Bags or Garce 147, Marcals 255, which conſequently forms a part of the New Fund. But as the expenſes of the grain which has been imported exceed the amount of ſubſcriptions in Bengal, a balance ariſes of upwards of Pagodas 3,000 for which the New Fund muſt be debited. The amount of the Old Fund on the 31ſt December 1806 has been ſtated in the Addreſs already referred to at Pagodas 18,343 26 49. By the accompanying accounts it will be obſerved, that after defraying the charges of all the grain that has been expended in the ſubſiſtence during 7 months on an average of about 2500 perſons daily; after allowing for the ſum which will be due to the Contractor on the completion of

the Wall and other buildings; and after the payment of every demand against the Establishment to the present day, we resign to the Trustees who may be appointed for the new contributions, besides the proprietory right of the Monegar Choultry, a clear balance in cash and grain of Pagodas 7799 28 65.

22. Sensible of the valuable services of the acting Secretary, the Committee unanimously resolve to express their public thanks to Dr. Sherwood, for the able and zealous manner in which he has disinterestedly discharged a troublesome office.

(Signed) R. H. KERR,
E. VAUGHAN,
W. WEBB,
J. BAKER,
J. TULLOH,

(Signed) JOHN D'FRIES,
J. D'MONTE,
JOHN SHAMIER,
N. ANDAH CHITTY,
ARNACHELLUM CHITTY.

MADRAS, *August* 10, 1807.

THE LATE WILLIAM WEBB, ESQ.

Died on Friday the 14th instant, WILLIAM WEBB, Esq. late of the Honourable Company's Civil Service on this Establishment; a man of firm integrity, independent spirit, and jealous honour. His cardinal perfection, the virtue which in him stood out beyond the rest, was "Charity." Though his private benevolence was in the latter part of his life unfortunately reduced within narrow limits by the failure of an undertaking in which he had too hastily engaged; yet his active spirit did not sink with his fortunes; he applied himself with the more zeal to the administration of the public bounty, and he became the faithful steward and the watchful guardian of those charitable foundations which he had contributed to establish. The first of those foundations, and that which seemed to be his most favourite object was, the Monegar Choultry, a charity instituted for the purpose of supplying the Native Poor with Grain in times of scarcity; and in his anxiety to provide for as many as possible of the wretched supplicants who have lately crowded to it for relief, he lost all regard to his own safety; he exposed himself to the severity of the season, and to preserve the lives of others sacrificed his own.—But he is not without his reward: "*the blessing of him that was ready to perish hath come upon him.*"

THE LATE REVEREND MR. SWARTZ.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleafed to fend out a fuperb marble monument, to be fet up in *St. Mary's Church*, Fort St. George, to the memory of the late Reverend Mr. SWARTZ, whofe PRE-EMINENT EXCELLENCE IN EVERY CHRISTIAN VIRTUE, &c. whofe PUBLIC SERVICE, they are defirous of recording, by this lafting teftimony of their great approbation.

The Sculpture is executed by Bacon, in ftyle, which both for ornament and defign is well worthy of fo great an Artift, and the following Infcription, faithfully delineates fome ftriking traits in the character of the venerable man, whofe value it is intended to record.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY,

of the REVEREND FREDERICK CHRISTIAN SWARTZ, Whofe life was one continued effort to imitate the example of his BLESSED MASTER,
Employed as a proteftant Miffionary from the GOVERNMENT of DENMARK,
And in the fame character by the fociety in ENGLAND for the promotion of Chriftian Knowledge.
He during a period of FIFTY YEARS "Went about doing Good;"
Manifefting in refpect to himfelf the moft entire abftraction from temporal views,
But embracing every opportunity of promoting both the temporal and eternal Welfare of others.
In him RELIGION appeared not with a gloomy afpect or forbidding Mien,
But with a graceful form and placid dignity.
Among the many Fruits of his indefatigable Labours was the erection of the CHURCH of TANJORE
The favings from a fmall Salary were from many years,
devoted to the pious Work
And the remainder of the Expence fupplied by Individuals at his folicitation.
The Chriftian Seminaries at RAMNADPORAM and in the TINNEVILLEY province were eftablifhed by him;
Beloved and Honored by EUROPEANS
He was if poffible held in ftill deeper reverence by the Natives of this Country of every degree and every fect,
And their unbounded confidence in his Integrity and Truth
Was on many occafions rendered highly beneficial to the public fervice,
The POOR and the INJURED
Looked up to him as an unfailing friend and advocate;

The GREAT and POWERFUL
Concurred in yielding him the highest homage ever paid in this Quarter of the Globe to EUROPEAN virtue.
The late HYDER ALLY CAWN
In the midst of a bloody and vindictive war with the CARNATIC
Sent orders to his Officers "to permit the venerable FATHER SWARTZ to pass unmolested and shew him respect and kindness,
For he is a Holy Man and means no harm to my Government."
The late TULJAJA RAJAH of TANJORE
When on his death bed desired to entrust to his protecting care
His adopted Son SERFOJEE the present RAJAH
With the administration of all affairs of his Country.
On a spot of Ground granted to him by the same Prince, two Miles east of TANJORE
He built a House for his Residence and made it an
ORPHAN ASYLUM;
Here the last 20 years of his life were spent in the Education and religious instruction of Children,
Particularly those of indigent Parents—whom he gratuitously maintained and instructed;
And here on the 13th of February, 1798,
Surrounded by his infant flock and in the presence of several of his disconsolate bretheren,
Entreating them to continue to Make RELIGION the first object of their care,
And imploring with his last breath the Divine Blessing on their Labours,
He closed his truly Christian Career in the 72d year of his Age.
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY
Anxious to perpetuate the memory of such transcendent worth
And gratefully sensible of the Public Benefits which resulted from its influence,
Caused this Monument to be erected Ann.—Dom.—1807.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Court of Directors having, in order to testify their reverence for the eminent piety and virtues of the late Reverend Mr. Swartz, transmitted to this Presidency a Monument to be erected in the Church of St. Mary's, to the Memory of that exemplary Character, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council deems it proper to give Notice that the erection of the Monument will be completed by Sunday the 6th September next, and that a Sermon applicable to the occasion will be preached by the Senior Chaplain on that day.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

G. BUCHAN, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

Fort St. George, 15th August, 1807.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS:

Mr. Thomas Jarrett, Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor,

Mr. E. H. Woodcock, Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. Charles Wynox, acting member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. John Gwatkin, acting secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. I. B. G. P. Paske, assistant under the secretary to government in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

James Strange, Esq. First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. George Maidman, commercial resident at Masulipatam.

Mr. James Fullerton, Do. Do. at Maddepollam.

Mr. T. W. Sydenham, register to the court of commissioners for the recovery of small debts.—Mr. T. A. Brown, Coroner of Madras,—Mr. De Bausset, Master Attendant at Pondicherry.—Mr. Z. Polack, Deputy Sworn Assessor.

PROCLAMATION.

Public Department, Fort St. George, July 15, 1807.

PARA. 1.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following order, respecting the new Coinage.

2.—All the Silver Coinage of this Presidency, coined at the Madras Mint, shall be coined direct from Dollars, when imported, and of Dollar fineness.

3.—The Dollar is estimated at eight Penny Weights worse than English standard, and in consequence the new Rupee will weigh of Dollar Silver seven Penny Weights, eighteen Grains and forty-five sixty fourth parts of a Grain English Troy Weight, and each thousand Rupees will weigh, of Dollar Silver, thirty-two Pounds, four Ounces, nineteen Penny Weights, seven Grains and one eighth part of a Grain English Troy Weight, and each Rupee will contain six Penny Weights, twenty-two Grains and one hundred and ninety-one four hundred parts of a Grain of Pure Silver, English Troy Weight, and (each thousand Rupees will contain twenty-eight Pounds, ten Ounces, sixteen Penny Weights, thirteen Grains and one half Grain, English Troy Weight, of Pure Silver) being the same quantity of Pure Silver as is contained in the Honorable Company's Arcot Rupees, which have been always issued from the Madras Mint.

4.—The double Rupee will contain double the quantity of Pure Silver which the Rupee does viz. 57 Pounds, 9 Ounces, 13 Penny Weights and 3 Grains, and be double its weight.—The ½ Rupee will contain half the quantity of pure Silver as the Rupee does viz. 14 Pounds, 5 Ounces, 8 Penny Weights, 6 and ¾ Grains, and be half its weight; the ¼ Rupee will contain one quarter of the pure Silver which the Rupee does viz. 7 Pounds, 2 Ounces, 14 Penny Weights, three and three eight Grains and be one ¼ of its weight.

5.—There are also Coined and issued the following small Coins, five fanam Pieces, on which is inscribed their denomination in English, Persian, Gentoo & Malabar, weighing each seventy-one and three quarter Grains, English Troy Weight; three fanam Pieces, inscribed as above, weighing forty-two and three quarter Grains, English Troy Weight; two fanam Pieces, inscribed as the two former, weighing twenty-eight and one half Grains English Troy Weight—and one Fanam Pieces, inscribed as above, weighing fourteen and one quarter Grains, English Troy Weight.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE, SEC. TO GOVT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, in the Suite of the Persian Ambassador, dated Bushire, 1st June, 1807.

"After a tedious and disagreeable passage of four months from Calcutta, we arrived at this place of our destination, on the 21st ultimo, where we landed his excellency as safe and sound as when we shipped him for India, now nearly two years ago, with the exception only, of two of his teeth, which dropped out during the voyage, and which, as he thinks, were loosened and detached by his anxiety and fears during our perilous adventures.

"Our trip to Masulipatam detained us till the north east monsoon had nearly ceased to blow, so that our passage down the Bay was extremely tedious: and as we did not lay in any superfluous quantity of provisions at Masulipatam, we were under the necessity of touching at Cochin for an additional supply. From Cochin we had a tedious passage, the latter part of which his excellency's followers enjoyed the benefits of a very spare diet, which was probably favourable to their health.

"From Muscat our voyage was full of difficulties and dangers; and although, in general, it seldom requires more than 10 or 12 days to make the passage to Bushire, our evil stars protracted it to eight and twenty. No sooner had we entered the gulph of Persia, than we encountered a heavy gale of wind, that lasted several days, and during which, we sprung our foremast, fore and maintop mast, &c. &c. Luckily the *Fox*, our convoy, was near at hand, and sent us a gang of British tars, by whom we were quickly refitted, when we again made sail to run into new dangers. The gale had scarcely lulled, when we struck upon a shoal, near the Island of Busheef, and where I expected the ship would go to pieces: but after a few hard *bumps*, we floated off without sustaining the smallest injury. Independent of these accidents, we had squalls which endangered our upsetting, and calms which severely tried our patience. I was heartily glad when I found myself once again on *terra firma*. Even the sandy desert, and stunted date trees of Bushire, afford a Paradise compared to the boisterous Ocean.

"His excellency Mahomed Nubee Khan, landed here, and found himself immediately at home, quite well and happy, in the society of his wives and his Georgian dames. His present enjoyments are enhanced by the lively recollection of the disquietudes of the late voyage. You may judge how completely he is disgusted with the sea, since he swears by the prophet, that he would not again venture upon its surface, though all the charms and beauty of Calcutta were the reward.

"This climate is at present extremely hot, and the immediate vicinity of the country is barren and desolate. With the autumn, our hunting season begins, and then, no country in the world, can excel this part of Persia in the luxuries of the chace.

"Mr. Smith, the resident, and doctor Jukes are well."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Busserah, dated June 1, 1807.

"Although no official measures have occurred here that could give the smallest indication of hostility between Great Britain and the Turkish government, some private misunderstanding has taken place, to the great injury of commercial speculation. The imports from Bengal are in demand, but from mistrust and apprehension the merchants decline to purchase. Some consignments of Piece Goods have been recently sold at a price, that will do no more than repay original cost and charges. Indigo is high, but requires management in its disposal.

"For want of confidence in the Bashaw of Bagdad, the English ships are ordered to anchor thirty miles below the town, this measure has in its turn, communicated suspicions to the Government and people, which, in their consequences are unfriendly to commercial affairs,—The Euphrates, captain Blake, now here, is expected to leave this for Madras and Bengal about the 15th inst. We are without intelligence from Constantinople or any part of Europe."

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP SCEPTRE.

On the 26th of July, anchored in Bombay harbour, his majesty's ship Sceptre, captain Joseph Bingham, having experienced a most providential escape from foundering at sea—on anchoring the usual complimentary salute passed between the Sceptre and the garrison.

Narrative of the transactions on board the Sceptre:—

"On the 3d of May 1807. his majesty's ship Sceptre sailed from Bombay harbour, in order to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope station. The Sceptre being a contract built ship, and rather weak, captain Bingham had judged it expedient to leave behind the ship's poop carronades, in lieu of which he took on board lighter metal. On the 13th of June the ship unfortunately sprung

a leak, making about 10 inches water in an hour, and which continued gaining until the 19th. On the 20th when the ship was lying to under a maintopsail, with strong gales, and a heavy sea, it increased to the alarming degree of six or seven feet an hour, the water rushing in with great violence forward, which kept the pumps continually going day and night to keep her free. At this time the ship was in latitude 30 degrees south, and 40 degrees east longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, and consequently not more than a week's sail from the Cape of Good Hope, notwithstanding which they were, in their then perilous situation, reluctantly compelled to bear up, at the same time finding themselves under the disagreeable necessity of throwing six of the foremost lower deck guns, and four of the aftermost, overboard, in order to relieve the ship at the extremes—they were now running for the Portuguese settlement of Mosambique on the coast of Africa, where they were in hopes of being able to heave down, and repair the ship. On the 22d the expedient of a fothered sail was tried, one being fothered and let over the bows, which succeeded in relieving the ship to one pump occasionally, about two or three times for a short space in the course of the twenty four hours. The Sceptre arrived at Mosambique on the 30th of June but unfortunately it was found impracticable to heave the ship down there, or indeed to give her even a temporary repair. Under these circumstances a vessel was hired to accompany the Sceptre to Bombay, as knowing from what they had experienced at sea, and in moderate weather by the means of a glazed tube partly immersed in the water, they could see a hole in the starboard bow, low down and close to the stem, about the size of a hat, eaten by the worms, into which the water rushed, and the keel under the step of the foremast apparently almost in two, as well from the representation of the divers, one of whom had put his arm entirely up through the opening of the keel,—under such a condition the ship was certainly not safe to be trusted by herself at sea.

On the 18th of July, the leak increased to nearly as much as before, the sail which had been put over the bows, having after a few days gone to pieces, but fortunately some of the Oakum had worked out. Immediately another fothered sail was got overboard, which almost instantly relieved the ship in the same manner as before, to one hand pump occasionally, and continued in the same state, until this day, Sunday, when it broke out again as bad as at first."

We understand they received every attention and assistance from

the Portuguese Government at Mosambique—during their continuance there, a vessel had arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, from whence she had sailed on the 25th of May, at which period no accounts had been received of either the Blenheim or Java; some slight hopes had been entertained, that in the event of their weathering the gale they might have proceeded to Mosambique, but as no account had been received of them here, we are reluctantly compelled to give up all hopes of their safety.

By the Sceptre, captains Wood and Dobbie, of the royal navy, and Mr. Dall, late purser of his majesty's ship Phæton, have returned to Bombay.

NEW MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort William, May 28, 1807.

1st. The Honorable the Court of Directors having in their General Letters to this Government, dated the 11th February 1801, and 31st August 1804, Ordered, that a Plan of Regimental Hospitals, instead of the present Medical System, shall be instituted at this Presidency, with a view to secure the important objects of preserving the health of the Soldier in all situations, whether in Peace or in War, and a proper degree of comfortable accommodation and medical care of the Sick, the Governor General in Council directs, that the following Rules and Regulations shall be adopted for carrying the plan into effect, viz.

NEW MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

FOR PEACE.

2d. The present mode of providing for the Sick of the Army, by a Purveyor, shall be discontinued from and after the 31st of August next, on which day the Institutions of General Hospitals (excepting the General Hospital at the Presidency,) shall be abolished, and the Post of Purveyor and the Establishments annexed to that Office, shall cease. The present appointments of Head Surgeons of General Hospitals are also to cease at the same time, and the present Head Surgeons of General Hospitals, are thereafter to be denominated Superintending Surgeons, and to be vested with the general Superintendence of the Medical Department of all Corps and Troops, within the limits of the authority of the General Officer on the Staff, commanding at the Stations or in the Districts, where the Superintending Surgeons may be stationed. One Superintending Surgeon will be allowed for each Station or District, where a General Officer commands upon the Staff, excepting at the Presidency Station, where the Superintending Medical Duties will be performed by the Medical Board. The Superintending Surgeons will be entitled to all the benefits and privileges, &c. of Furlough and retiring from the service, &c. hitherto granted by the Regulations to "Head Surgeons" of General Hospitals. The Superintending Surgeons of Stations or Districts, are to be regularly relieved at stated periods, with the relief of the Staff of Stations, conformably to the established rule and usage of the Service, excepting in special cases, wherein

the Governor General in Council may think it proper to authorize a deviation from that general rule.

3d. The System of providing necessaries for the Sick, by Contract, shall commence on the 1st of September next, under the following Rules and Regulations.

EUROPEAN CORPS.

KING'S AND COMPANY'S.

4th. The Sick of Battalions of Artillery, Regiments of European Dragoons and of European Infantry, to be attended in the Regimental Hospitals by the Regimental Surgeons, and to be under their immediate care and management, subject to the Orders and Directions of the Superintending Surgeons, and to the general controul of the Medical Board.

5th. The Surgeons of European corps, becoming the contractors for the whole expence of the Sick, shall be entitled to draw from the Honorable Company, for every European sick or well, borne present upon the Muster Rolls, including commissioned Officers, the sum of Sonant Pie 17½ per Diem, which sum being exclusive of the stoppages, averaged at Sonant Pie 6¾, the usual stoppages from the pay of sick Europeans, are therefore to be drawn by the Regimental Surgeons.

6th. For this allowance the Surgeon shall furnish the sick with diet, Clothing and Servants, conformably to Lists, to be furnished by the Medical Board, and published hereafter in general orders; and also with Wine, Bazar medicines, and every other article, which the condition of the sick many require whether in Cantonments or Marching, without any further expence to Government; Europe Medicines and Instruments, Cots and Doolies excepted. The Cots and Doolies, that will be delivered to the Surgeon, for the use of the sick, are to be kept in repair, as will afterwards be specified.

7th. As diet and every other necessary for the sick, is to be furnished by the Regimental Surgeon, in consideration of the per Diem allowance, and stoppages received by him; Batta is not to be drawn for any European sick in Hospital: The Officers of European Company's and Detachments, will therefore be very careful in noting upon their Muster Rolls, the dates of admission and discharge of each man from the Hospital, and every Surgeon in charge of an European Hospital, is directed to transmit through his Commanding Officer, on the first of each month, to the Military Auditor General, a list of the sick in Hospital, stating particularly thereon, the date of admission and discharge of each man.

8th. Whatever articles of bedding or other necessaries for the sick, the present purveyor may have on hand at the different General Hospitals, on the introduction of the new system, shall be purchased from him by the contracting Regimental Surgeons, at a fair valuation, to be determined by the Committees, such articles having previously been pronounced serviceable by a Committee of Officers and Surgeons, who will be appointed by the Commander in Chief for that purpose.

NATIVE CORPS.

9th. The Surgeons of Regiments of Native Cavalry and of Native Infantry, are to have the charge of the sick of their respective Corps in all situations, and to draw the following Monthly Medical Allowances:—

For Regiments of Native Cavalry, including European Commissioned and non Commissioned Officers, for every hundred Men, borne present on the Muster Rolls, St. Rs. - - - -	45	0	0
For Syces and Grass Cutters of each Troop, per Month, - -	12	0	0
For Regiments of Native Infantry, Golundauze, Battalions of			

Native Infantry Invalids, including European Commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned Officers, for every hundred Men, borne preſent on the Muſter Rolls, - - - -	22	8	0
And for Gun Laſcars and Pioneers, for every hundred Men, borne preſent on the Muſter Rolls, - - - - -	16	0	0

10th. Excluſive of the uſual ſtoppages from the Sick, which are to be drawn as at preſent.

11th. For theſe Allowances, the Surgeon of the Native Corps ſhall furniſh the Sick with Europe and Bazar Medicines, and every thing neceſſary, excepting Doolies.

12th The independent and other Native Corps belonging to the military branch of the Service, are to remain as at preſent, with reſpect to Medicine Allowance and Doolies.

13th. In all caſes of Detachment, whether from European or Native Corps, the per Diem Allowances and other Allowances above ſpecified, are to be drawn by the Surgeon or Aſſiſtant Surgeon actually in charge with the Detachment, whether he does or does not belong to the Corps to which the Detachment belongs.

14th. In all caſes, in which from the exigencies of the Service, the Sick of any of the European or Native Corps, or of any European or Native Detachment, ſhall be left under the care of another Surgeon, or the Surgeon, or Aſſiſtant Surgeon, who may have the Medical Charge of the Detachment, the amount of his expences incurred, *bona fide* on account of Sick Patients. This charge ſhall be made upon honor, and approved by the Superintending Surgeon, or where there is no Superintending Surgeon, by the Officer Commanding at the Station, and when the Sick have been left under the care of a Civil Surgeon, the charge ſhall be approved by the Magiſtrate, or where there is not a Magiſtrate, by the Senior Civil Servant of the Station. In the caſes now ſtated of Sick men being left under the care of another Surgeon, it is to be underſtood, that the Surgeon of the Corps, or the Surgeon or Aſſiſtant Surgeon, or who may have the Medical Charge of the detachment from which the Sick are left, ſhall continue to draw for ſuch Sick the per Diem Allowance, or eſtabliſhed proportion of Medicine Allowance, under the head of "*Sick Abſent.*"

GENERAL HOSPITAL AT CALCUTTA.

15th. This Hoſpital ſhall be continued for the reception of ſick European Recruits, ſupernumeraries, Invalids, of the King's and Company's Corps, ſailors of His Majeſty's Navy, or of the Honorable Company's and Foreign ſhips, and European Paupers.

16th. The ſick of European Corps newly arrived from Europe, ſhall alſo be received into this Hoſpital, until the Regimental ſurgeons ſhall be able completely to provide themſelves, with every thing required for taking the management of the ſick in their regimental hoſpitals, and during that time the regimenal ſurgeons ſhall only be allowed to draw the ſum formerly granted to ſurgeons of European Regiments, under the head of Regimental Allowances, viz. Sonaut Rupees Three hundred and Eighty per Menſem. The Member of the Medical Board, who may be the ſuperintending ſurgeon for the time being at the Preſidency ſtation ſhall be the judge when the Regimental ſurgeons of Corps arriving from Europe are properly provided for taking charge, and by a certificate from the ſuperintending ſurgeon, the Allowance to be drawn by the ſurgeon of the General Hoſpital, and the Regimental ſurgeons for the time during which they may reſpectively have had charged of the ſick, ſhall be regulated.

17th. The surgeon in the immediate charge of the Hospital at Calcutta, shall draw for each Patient, at the rate of Sonaut Rupees Thirty per Mensem. He shall also be allowed, exclusive of the Pay and Batta of his rank, a personal salary of Sonaut Rupees Six Hundred per Mensem.

18th. For these Allowances he shall supply the sick with diet, cloathing, cots, and bedding, with Wine, Bazar Medicine, and every Article which sick may require, Europe Medicines, and instruments excepted. He is also to supply Hospital and Shop servants, conformably to a Table to be furnished by the Medical Board.

19th. It being proper that the surgeon in the immediate charge of the Calcutta Hospital should reside near the Hospital, a double set of the Quarters at present appropriated to the use of Assistant surgeons, are to be alloted to the surgeon.

20th. Two Assistant Surgeons are to be permanently attached to the Hospital at Calcutta, and to be placed under the orders and directions of the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital; both Assistant surgeons shall constantly reside at the Hospital, and be furnshed each with a set of the Quarters constructed there for the use of the Assistant surgeons.

21st. There shall also be attached to the Calcutta Hospital, an European Apothecary, with a salary of Sonaut Rupes One Hundred per Mensem, and an European steward, with a Salary of Sonaut Rupees Fifty per Mensem. The Apothecary and steward to be appointed by the Surgeon, with the approbation of the Medical Board.

22d. All Assistant surgeons arriving from Europe with appointments for the Bengal Establishment, shall be required to attend the Hospital at Calcutta and to do duty under the surgeon for at least Three Months, before they can be appointed to any other duty, such, of these Assistant surgeons as can be provided with Quarters at the General Hospital, must reside there.

23d. The Contracting surgeon in the immediate Charge of the Calcutta Hospital, shall be allowed to draw for two Doolies for the purpose of carring the sick to the Hospital. The Doolies to be furnished by the surgeon, according to the Muster which will be approved by the Military and Medical Boards, and kept in repair at his expence.

24th. The superintending duties, at the presidency, are to be performed by the Members of the Medical Board, in rotation, as prescribed by the Honorable Court of Directors. The General Hospital at the Presidency shall be under the general controul of the Medical Board, in the same manner as the other Hospitals.

25th. It will be the particular duty of every superintending surgeon to visit each Hospital, European and Native, within the District of which he may have the Medical superintendence, as often as may be practicable and necessary, besides making regular quarterly visits to each European Hospital, commencing at such period or time as the commanding Officer of the District shall direct. After having performed each quarterly visit, the superintending surgeon shall report the state of each Hospital to the commander in chief, through his commanding Officer, and also to direct to the Medical Board for the information of Government.

26th. Wine being the most important Article of expenditure in Miliary Hospitals, the following Regulations respecting it, shall be strictly observed and followed.

27th. That the Wine for the use of the Hospitals after being examined and approved by a committee, to consist of Three Members, to be formed from the Military and Medical Boards, shall be purchased at Calcutta, on the public account, under the special authority of the Government.

28th. Whenever it may be necessary or expedient to purchase Wine for the use of the Hospitals, the Military Board, after having obtained the authority of the Government for that purpose, will advertise for Proposals for furnishing the Wine by contract, describing the quantity and quality of the Wine wanted, and requiring such persons as may be desirous of supplying the Wine to transmit their proposals, accompanyed by Musters of their Wine to the Military Board Office; the proposals are to be reported on in the usual manner, and submitted with the Report for the consideration and orders of Government.

29th. That the Wine when purchased, shall be bottled and put up in chests and half chests, each of which shall be marked "*Hospital Wine*," and have the seals of Boards affixed to it.

30th. That such a number of these chests as may be required, shall be dispatched from time to time to each of the Military stations, where there are Deputy Paymasters, and be there deposited for the use of the Hospitals, under the charge of the Deputy Paymaster attached to the station, who is hereby strictly enjoined not to serve out any of the Wine for any other purpose. The Wine for the Hospital at Calcutta, shall be deposited under the charge of the Paymaster to the Troops at the Presidency station.

31st. That the Surgeon of the Calcutta Hospital, and the Regimental Surgeons, shall at all times be supplied by the Paymaster, and the Deputy Paymasters, with whatever quantity of *Hospital Wine* they may require for the use of the Sick, but for no other purpose at a fixed price, the amount of which shall be deducted from their monthly allowances, and they shall on no account be permitted to use any other wine in their Hospital.

32d. Madeira, which is the only Wine to be used in the Hospitals including the Generel Hospital at Calcutta, will be issued by the Paymaster, and Deputy Paymasters, to the Regimental Surgeons, at the following rates:—

At the Presidency, Sicca Rupees	12	0	per dozen,
Berhampore, - -	13	0	
Dinapore, - - -	14	0	
Chunar, - - -	16	0	
Cawnpore, - - -	18	0	
Futty Ghur, - -	20	0	
Muttra, - - -	23	0	

33d. That the Paymaster, and deputy Paymaster, shall transmit to the Military and Medical Boards, monthly returns of the wine furnished by them to the regimental Surgeons, and of the quantity remaining in store under their charge, to enable those Boards to take measures for having a stock of wine constantly lodged at the principal Military stations, sufficient for the usual expenditure on account of the sick, and also for the emergencies.

34th. The cost of the wine purchased for the use of the Hospitals, shall be charged on the books of the Military Paymaster General, to the debit of the Medical Board, and he will also credit the Medical Board for all sums received from the Paymasters for wine sold. This account shall be adjusted annually by the Medical Board, and Military Paymaster General, and Military Auditor General jointly, the Medical Board furnishing such materials for that purpose as may be in their power, and the difference according to circumstances whether of profit or loss shall be brought to the debit or credit of charges Military. It is however to be clearly understood, that all Medical charges of every description which are placed to the debit of the Military Department, are to be subject to the observations and audit of the Military Auditor General, whose official situa-

tion makes him responsible to Government, that no unauthorized, improper, or unreasonable charges are admitted on the Military Accounts.

35th. Europe medicines and instruments shall be supplied to the Surgeons of European corps, from the Honorable Company's dispensary as formerly.

36th. All Indents for Europe medicines and instruments from regimental Surgeons at the several stations of the army, having been first countersigned by the superintending Surgeons, are to be transmitted to the Medical Board, by whom, when approved, they will be sent to the dispensary. The Medical Board will transmit to each of the superintending Surgeons an invoice of the medicines to be used in the hospitals, to the articles specified in which it is expected that the regimental Surgeons will confine their practice. In the case of any articles being indented for, which are not contained in the invoice, the indent to be accompanied with an explanation of the reason for such requisition.

37th. The Doolies, and Dooly Bearers allowed for each corps, are to be under the immediate direction of the Surgeons of the respective corps; but on actual service, the senior Surgeon in the field, will station and distribute the Doolies in whatever part of the camp, or line of march, the commanding Officer may think proper.

38th. The Dooly Bearers in cantonments, are to be mustered, and their pay drawn for on the abstract of the 1st Troop of a regiment of cavalry, and of the 1st battalion Company (of other corps) or next senior Troop or company present, and when marching or in the field, the Bearers are to be mustered, and their pay drawn, on the abstract of the companies to which they are attached respectively, and paid by the Officer drawing the same. No Dooly bearer of the permanent establishment is to be discharged the service in future, without the sanction of the commanding Officer of the battalion or corps, to which he may be attached.

39th. The present cantonment and field proportion of Doolies, for European and Native corps, to be continued.

40th. To each European regiment, and to each regiment of Native Cavalry, and to each battalion of Native Infantry in cantonments, and in the field, will be allowed one Sirdar Bearer, at Sonaut rupees per month five, and five Bearers for each Doolie, at Sonaut rupees four each, and when marching, each Sirdar Bearer, and Bearer, is to receive batta at the rate of one Sonaut rupee per month. The Doolies for the use of the sick of the Army, are to be provided at the expence of the Honorable Company, and to be constructed under the Superintendance and Directions of the senior Quarter-master at the station, and by the barrack master, where there is no quarter master. The doolies are to be provided on estimates to be previously submitted to Government, through the Military Board, and to be constructed conformably to a muster, that will be approved by a committee of the Military and Medical Boards: one sonaut rupee per month is to be drawn by the adjutant of the battalion or regiment, for the occasional petty repair of each Doolie, attached thereto.

41st. When the doolies are delivered over to corps, the officers drawing the monthly allowance for repairs, are to be responsible for due care being taken of them, and any petty repairs which the doolies may require, are to be made at their expence, but in the event of any of the doolies, becoming unserviceable, which is to be ascertained by a committee of officers, to be nominated for the purpose, by the commanding officer of the station, the surgeons are to transmit indents for new doolies to the Military Board, through the commanding officer, who will forward the indents to that board, accompanied by the report of the com-

mittee which ſurveyed the old doolies, and an eſtimate to be prepared by the ſenior Quarter maſter, or barrack maſter, of the expence of conſtructing the required number of new doolies, which will be provided by contract, or otherwiſe, according to circumſtances.

42d. The hoſpital cots, are to be made by the barrack maſters at all ſtations, where there are Brrrack maſters, and at other ſtations, by the ſenior Quarter maſters, on indents and eſti nates to be tranſmitted to the Military Board, the cots when ready, are to be delivered to the Regimental ſurgeons, and ſurgeons with detachments, on the ſame conditions as the doolies.

43d. The cots are to be made conformably to a muſter, that will be given by a committee of the Military and Medical Boards.

44th. Hoſpitals and hoſpital tents, for the reception of the ſick, ſhall continue to be provided as heretofore, by the company; and the keeping in proper repair, the buildings, doors and windows, the plaiſtering, and white waſhing the walls, painting the beams, doors and windows, when neceſſary, keeping the drains clean, carrying of the ſoil, and keeping the area round the hoſpital clear of weeds, and other nuiſances, are all to be done by the officers, in the Barrack maſter, and Quarter maſter's departments, and as at preſent, under inſtructions through the Military Board. The duty of the Regimental ſurgeons in reſpect to the hoſpitals, is to be confined to that of keeping them as clean and healthy as poſſible within, and with that view, they are to be at the expence of Bheeſtes and Sweepers, and fumigating their reſpective wards, whenever it may be judged neceſſary, by the ſuperintending ſurgeons.

45th. It being indiſpenſably neceſſary, that the hoſpital, ſhould be regularly viſited by the officers of the corps, to which the ſick in hoſpital belong. The Governor General in Council directs, that the commanding officers of ſtations, will pay the ſtricteſt attention to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors on that ſubject, preſcribed in their general letter, of the 21ſt September, 1785, publiſhed in Minutes of Council, of the 22d May, 1786. The Governor General in Council, at the ſame time, requeſts that the Commander in Chief will be pleaſed to propoſe ſuch further rules and regulations on this ſubject, as he may deem to be proper and neceſſary, with a view to ſecure the regular viſitations of the hoſpitals, by the officers at the ſtations, where hoſpitals are eſtabliſhed, and for thoſe officers to make regular reports of the number and ſtate of the ſick, &c.

46th. In purſuance of the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Medical Board is to conſiſt permanently of three members, on the introduction of the new Medical ſyſtem, directed by the preceding orders. The following ſalaries and allowances, are eſtabliſhed for the members of the Medical Board, inſtead of thoſe at preſent received by them, and are to take effect from the above date;

FIRST MEMBER.

Salary, ſicca rupees per Annum,	33,993	1	8	0
As civil ſurgeon, at the preſidency,	4,800	0	0	0
Total ſicca rupees,	38,793	1	8	0
Or current rupees,	45,000	0	0	0

SECOND MEMBER.

Salary, ſicca rupees per Annum,	26,234	7	8	0
As civil ſurgeon, at the preſidency,	4,800	0	0	0

Total ſicca rupees,	31,034	7	8	0
Or current rupees,	36,000	0	0	0

THIRD MEMBER.

Salary, ſicca rupees per Annum,	22,786	3	0	21-29
As civil ſurgeon, at the preſidency,	4,800	0	0	0
Total ſicca rupees,	27,586	8	3	21-29
Or current rupees,	32,000	0	0	0

47th. The above are to be in full for every emolument from the Honorable Company.

48th. The ſuperintending ſurgeons, ſhall draw in addition to the eſtabliſhed ſalaries and allowances, which the head ſurgeons at preſent reſpectively receive at the different Military ſtations, the ſum of Sonaut rupees 600 per Menſem.

49th. The ſuperintending ſurgeon to be ſtationed at Muttra, will be entitled to receive the ſame allowances as have been fixed for the ſuperintending ſurgeon at Cawnpore; and the allowances of the ſuperintending ſurgeons at the different ſtations of the army will be as follows:

	Per Menſem.		
Superintending ſurgeon at Muttra, ſonaut rupees,	1,600	0	0
Cawnpore,	1,600	0	0
Chunar,	1,266	10	6
Dinapore,	1,266	10	6
and Berhampore,	1,266	10	6

With the pay, full Batta, and Gratuity, of their Regimental Rank, and the full Tent Allowance of a Major, for the Proviſion of Camp Equipage and carriage and in lieu of travelling expences and all claims whatever upon the Company.

NEW MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

FOR WAR.

EUROPEAN CORPS.

KING'S AND COMPANY'S.

50th. The Regimental Hoſpitals to continue, as in time of Peace, under the immediate directions of their reſpective ſurgeons, ſubject to the general direction and controul of the ſuperintending ſurgeons.

51ſt. When the Army takes the Field on actual ſervice, one or more Field Hoſpitals, as may be required ſhall be eſtabliſhed at ſuch ſtations, as may be judged moſt convenient for the reception of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers, that may be ſent from the Camp.

52d. The Field Hoſpitals to be under the immediate charge of Field Surgeons, ſubject to the controul of the Superintending Surgeons.

53d. The Regimental Surgeons are to continue to draw the General per Diem Allowance, and to receive the regulated ſtoppage from the pay of each man of theſe Corps, who may be ſent into the Field Hoſpital, and who are to be returned under the head "*Sick in the Field Hoſpital.*"

54th. The Field Surgeon to be allowed One Rupee per Diem for every Soldier under their charge in the Field Hoſpitals, which expence is to be defrayed by the Surgeon of the Corps to which the men belong, and to be deducted from their General per Diem allowance and ſtoppages, conformably to Returns properly vouched as in the manner following, and tranſmitted to the Paymaſter by the Field Surgeon.

55th. The Field Hofpital furgeon's monthly charge againft each Regimental furgeon, accompanied by a Roll of the name of the Patients, fpecifying the company to which they belong, is to be certified by the Commanding Officers of the Corps, as correfponding with the number of fick, and the number of days they were in the Hofpital, and to be then fent to the Paymafter, in order that the amount may be deducted from the Abftracts of thefe furgeons refpectively.

56th. For the fick of His Majefty's Regiments, the Field Hofpital furgeon fhall tranfmit his Bill, certified as before directed, by the Commanding Officer, to the Paymafter of fuch regiment, who will take the fame meafures for receiving the amount from the Regimental furgeon, and draw a Bill for fuch amount, on the Paymafter of His Majefty's Troops, in favour of the Field Hofpital furgeon.

57th. In the event of fo many men being fent into the general field hofpital, from any particular corps, that the allowance to the field furgeon of one rupee per diem for each man, will amount to more than two thirds of the general per diem allowance and ftoppages for the regiment, the excefs is to be defrayed by Government.

58th. For the abovementioned allowance of one rupee per diem for each man, the field furgeon fhall provide the patients with diet, hofpital cloathing, and bedding, fervants to attend them, wine, bazar medicines, fpirits, materials for poulticies, and fomentations, lint, bandage cloth, and every other articles required for the fick and wounded men, Europe medicies and inftruments excepted.

59th. The conveyance of Europe medicines and inftruments from the neareft depot to the field hofpital, and alfo the tranfportation of them from one place to another, when the ftations of the hofpitals are changed, is to be defrayed by Govenment. The requifition from the field furgeon for coolies, carts, or boats, neceffary for that purpofe, having been certified by the fuperintending furgeon, to be, according to the beft of his judgment, proper and reafonable, fhall be fubmitted to the Commander in Chief of the army for his approbation.

60th. The expence of conveying the Hofpital Cloathing and Bedding alfo, (under the fame conditions,) fhall be defrayed by Government, but the Carriage of every other article required for the Sick and Wounded Men, fhall be paid for by the Field Hofpital Surgeon.

61ft. As Diet and every other neceffary for the Sick, Europe Medicines and Inftruments excepted, are to be furnifhed by the Field Hofpital Surgeons, in confideration of the allowance of One Rupee per Diem, for each man, which they are to receive from the Regimental Surgeons; Batta is not to be drawn for any European Sick in the Field Hofpital; the Officers of European Companies and Detachments will therefore be very careful in noting upon their Mufter Rolls the date of admiffion and difcharge of each man from the Hofpital, and every Surgeon in charge of an European Field Hofpital is directed to tranfmit through his Commanding Officer, on the Firft of each Month, to the Military Auditor General, a lift of the Sick in the Field Hofpital, ftating particularly therein the date of admiffion and difcharge of each man, and the Company to which they belong refpectively.

62d. The regulations refpecting the Wine for the ufe of the Hofpitals in time of Peace, to be ftrictly conformed to alfo in time of War, and the fuperintending Surgeons will be held refponfible that no other Wine is adminiftered to the Sick, than that which they fhall be fupplied with at a fixed price by the Paymafters from the neareft depots.

63d. To each Field Hofpital there fhall be attached three or more affiftant furgeons, as may be required to do the duty of the Hofpital, under the immediate orders of the Field Hofpital Surgeon.

64th. To each Field Hospital there shall also be attached an European Steward, with the pay of Sonaut Rupees Fifty per mensem, and an European or Portuguese Compounder, with the pay of Sonaut Rupees Thirty per mensem; but all the other Servants required for assisting in the Dispensary, and in fomenting and dressing the Wounded men, to be furnished by the Field Surgeon.

65th. In consideration of the great trust to be reposed in the Field Hospital Surgeon, he will be allowed to draw, exclusive of the established allowance on account of the Patients, Sonaut Rupees Six Hundred per mensem, during the time he may be actually in charge of a Field Hospital, in addition to the Pay, full Batta, and Gratuity of his rank, which is to be in lieu of all claims whatever, and also as a remuneration for his superintendance and care of the Medicines and Instruments which may be placed under his charge.

NATIVE CORPS.

66th. For every sick or wounded native commissioned, non-commissioned Officer, Trooper, Sepoy, Golundauze, Pioneer, Lascar, or Artificer, whom it may be found necessary tosend to the field hospital, the Field Surgeon shall be allowed the sum of two Sonaut Anna per day.

67th. For this allowance, the Surgeon shall furnish the sick and wounded men with bazar medicines, including spirits and materials for fomentations, Poultices, Bandage Cloth, Coolies to attend them, and every other article required for the description of Patients, diet, cloathing, European medicines and instruments excepted.

68th. The abovementioned allowance to be defrayed by the surgeons of the native corps to which the men respectively belong, and to be deducted from their established monthly allowance for medicines, conformably to the returns properly vouched, which shall be transmitted to the Paymaster by the Field Surgeon.

69th. In the event of so great a number of sick or wounded men being sent from any native corps into a Field Hospital, that the allowance of two annas per diem for each will amount to more than two thirds of the monthly allowance for medicines and stoppages drawn by the Regimental or other Surgeon, the excess to be defrayed by Government.

70th. The Regimental Surgeons of native corps are to continue to draw the regulated medicine allowance for such of their men as may be sent into Field Hospital, who are to be returned on the Review Roll "Sick in the Field Hospital."

71st. To each Field Hospital there shall be attached a native Hindoo Doctor, and a native Mussulman Doctor, at Sonaut Rupees twenty each per month, to be paid by Government; but all the other servants required for this division of the Hospital shall be furnished by the Field Surgeon.

72d. The European and native divisions of the Hospital with their respective establishments of servants to be carefully kept separate, and not allowed to interfere with each other.

73d. In consequence of the foregoing Regulations, the Medical Board will immediately consider and submit to the Governor General in Council such arrangements for the separate accommodation of the sick of different corps, &c. at the Presidency, as shall appear to them to be necessary and proper. The Officers Commanding at the Subordinate Stations of Berhampore, Dinapore, Chunar, Cawnpore, and Muttra, will also, with the aid of the Medical Gentlemen under their authority, report through the Military Board such arrangements for the separate accommodation of the sick of corps at their respective stations as may be necessary.

R. PARRY, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

BOMBAY QUARTERLY SESSIONS.—July 29, 1807.

SENTENCE ON LIEUTENANT MOSELEY.

On Tueſday laſt at an adjourned Seſſions, the Honorable the Recorder gave judgment on the point of Law reſerved in the caſe of the King *v.* Moſeley. This was an indictment framed on the Statue 9. G ii. c. 22, commonly called the Black Act for wilfully and maliciouſly ſhooting at Captain Martin. After verdict, a motion had been made in arreſt of judgment on the ground that his ſtatute was not in force in the Eaſt Indies.

Although the doubts entertained by the Court here on this point were ſlight, yet as the queſtion was important and as it was of more conſequence that it ſhould be finally than ſpeedily ſettled, the Honorable the Recorder in compliance with a wiſh expreſſed on the part of the priſoner's Counſel to that effect, had poſtponed giving judgment, till the opinions of the Judges on the other ſide of India could be taken. An anſwer from one quarter had been received and been communicated by the Recorder to the Advocate General and the Counſel for the priſoner. As it appeared from this anſwer that there was an unanimous coincidence of opinion with the Court here, the Honorable the Recorder ſtated that he did not think himſelf warranted in delaying judgment any longer, notwithſtanding he had not received anſwers from all the Judges. He then proceeded with his uſual perſpicuity and eloquence to ſtate the grounds of his judgment at conſiderable length. We ſhould have been happy to have given the judgment fully, could we have hoped to have given it in all its brilliancy—but as it muſt have come from our hands, a naked law argument, " ſhorn of its beams" and as ſuch containing but little intereſt for the generality of our readers, we ſhall content ourſelves with recording the impreſſive ſentence which was paſſed on the priſoner as follows.

SENTENCE.

" Walter Borlaſe Moſeley, you have been indicted for the offence of wilfully and maliciouſly ſhooting at Captain James Martin. The evidence againſt you was clear.—Your defence was moſt prudently conducted with a view to the only favourable impreſſion which your caſe admitted and the Jury ſhewed their merciful diſpoſition at the moment when they felt themſelves bound to convict you of the crime. After conviction you had all the advantage which could ariſe from every ſhadow of doubt concerning

the law. These doubts are now removed and it is now my painful duty to pronounce judgment upon you.

Your crime differs only by accident from murder. It even spreads a wider alarm and is marked by features of a more wild and desperate character than many acts of murder itself. You can only be acquitted of malice against one man by imputing to you an insolent contempt for the lives of all men. I consider it as aggravating not extenuating your crime, that it was perpetrated among your brother-officers in the hour of social relaxion, which is that of unsuspecting confidence, and therefore ought to be that of inviolable security; more especially that relaxation which follows the toils or dangers of the profession of arms. The mischiefs which arose from your act in this particular case were deplorable and irretrievable and though I trust in GOD they were not directly in your contemplation, yet as are the probable consequence of such rash deeds they cannot be excluded from this estimate of your crime. They are mentioned not merely because they have occurred now, but because they may occur always.

As the reason and feelings of mankind have placed this crime on a level in guilt with murder, so the wisdom of the laws of your country have placed it on the same level as to punishment and the venerable Judges who have administered those laws have been so penetrated with a sense of its enormity, that I know of no instance in which conviction has not been followed by Judgment of death. There are some circumstances which seem to render a severe execution of this law more necessary here than in Great Britain. In no country are meetings so frequent as in this, of boys far from the controul of their natural protectors, where conviviality may sometimes degenerate into excess, and within constant reach of mortal weapons.

A successful appeal was made to our hearts at your trial by a display of the feeling of your unfortunate parent, but if the success of such appeals were more than temporary, the administration of justice must be stopped. Most criminals have innocent and perhaps deserving relations who suffer by their crimes and by their punishments. We must strengthen ourselves against undue pity for criminals by cultivating sympathy with the victims of their crimes. We must not forget the patient and generous sufferer in this case, he too has relations. Their kindness redoubled by his misfortunes will doubtless console and cheer, his days, but your dreadful act has deprived him for ever of the sight of that smile of

joyful affection which would otherwise have welcomed his return to his native land.

The consideration of your crime has left me in doubt after long deliberation and painful struggle whether it be lawful for me to abstain from inflicting the punishment of death. If consistently with my duty to society I may yield to the merciful recommendation of the Jury, I shall think myself justified for doing so partly by your youth and inexperience and partly by a confidence in British Officers which I trust will not be belied. Englishmen in this country have in general some superiority of rank and education which are I hope sufficient to render the dread of capital punishment not necessary to restrain them from such vulgar and barbarous outrages.

I trust that you will one day feel it to be merciful not only that we have spared your life, but that we have sent you forth from those societies where you must have borne a perpetual brand and read your condemnation in the eyes of every man whoever heard of your crime; and that you will have reason to be thankful that you are to become a member of that new and singular community which is founded on the very principle of amnesty, and where the absolute oblivion of all past offences is the basis of society. Every where else the penitent can only prove his sincerity after great transgressions by being too humble to aspire beyond pardon. There alone he may venture to hope for a life of tranquillity and usefulness, and even for the possibility of regaining esteem.

This Court do order and adjudge that you be transported to New South Wales for and during the term of your natural life, &c. &c.

BOMBAY, JULY 29, 1807.

On Monday evening the Honorable Governor Duncan gave an elegant ball to the ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, which was numerously and brilliantly attended. A temporary entrance was made to the Government House, handsomely festooned with green boughs and fancifully decorated with lamps, which facilitated the approach and drawing up of the carriages, from any inconvenience from the rain,—The windows of the upper apartments were also decorated with circular festoons, and ornamented with small lamps—the tasteful style of the decorations, with the blaze of female beauty, presented a pleasing and grateful *Coup d'œil.* The dance commenced about ten o'clock, and was led off by the Hon. Gov. Duncan and Miss Mackintosh, and continued with great spirit and animation until midnight, when the company sat down to an elegant cold collation, provided for the occasion, after which the sprightly dance renewed, and continued until an early hour.

ARRIVAL OF LORD MINTO AT CALCUTTA.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas *The Right Honorable* GILBERT LORD MINTO, hath been appointed by the *Honorable the Court of Directors* to the Office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal; and Lieutenant General GEORGE HEWETT, hath been appointed to be Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the Honorable East India Company in the East Indies, and one of the Counsellors of Fort William aforesaid; and *Sir* GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, Baronet, and one of the Knights of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and JOHN LUMSDEN, Esquire, have been appointed Counsellors of the said Presidency.

It is therefore hereby Proclaimed, that the aforesaid The Right Honorable *Gilbert Lord Minto*, has on the day of the date hereof received charge of the said Office of Governor General, and taken the usual Oaths and his Seat accordingly; and that the aforesaid *Sir George Hilaro Barlow*, and *John Lumsden*, Esq. have taken the usual Oaths and their Seats at the Board, as Counsellors of the said Presidency.

By Order of the Right Honorable
The Governor General in Council,
THOS. BROWN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort William, July 31, 1807.

On Wednesday the 30th July, at 2 P. M. His M. Frigate Modeste, Captain, the Honorable G. Elliot, having on board the Right Honorable Lord Minto, arrived at Diamond Harbour, where his Lordship was received by Mr. Edmonstone, Secretary in the Political Department; Colonel Calcraft, Fort Major; and Captain Archibald Campbell, Fort Adjutant, who had left town several days before, in order to await his Lordship's arrival.

At Diamond Harbour, his Lordship embarked on the Government Yacht, and accompanied by the State Boats, having on board the gentlemen abovenamed, and those of his Lordship's Suite, proceeded to town. The Yacht, bearing the Union flag at main top-gallant mast head, passed Fort William, under a salute of nineteen guns, on Thursday evening; and at half past seven o'clock, came to an anchor off the Esplanade.

On the following morning, Friday, the 31st, at half past six o'clock, his Lordship, accompanied by the Hon. Capt. Elliot, and

the gentlemen who had attended him from Diamond Harbour, quitted the Yacht, and was brought on ſhore, in the State Barge, to Champaul Ghaut, where his landing was announced by a ſalute from the Ramparts of the Fort.

His Lordſhip was received, on landing at the Ghaut, by George Udny and John Lumſden, Eſqrs. Members of Council; Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Provincial Commander in Chief; Major General Macdonald, Mr. Chief Secretary Brown, Colonel Garſtin, and a number of the principal Civil and Military Gentlemen of the Preſidency, with the General and Garriſon Staff, &c. &c. The Ceremony of introduction, and preſenting the gentlemen at the Ghaut, to his Lordſhip, was conducted by Mr. Edmonſton.—The corps of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Carnegie, His Majeſty's 67th Regiment by Colonel Gordon, and the Calcutta Native Militia, by Captain Downie, formed a Street, extending from Champaul Ghaut, towards the Government Houſe through which his Lordſhip, accompanied by his ſuite, and the gentlemen who attended his landing, walked to the Government Houſe. On entering the Weſtern Gate, the Proceſſion was received by the Body Guard, which had formed within the Palliſades. At the bottom of the Northern flight of ſteps, his Lordſhip was received by the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. K. B. and the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, by whom he was accompanied upſtairs, and uſhered into the grand hall of the Government Houſe, when his Lordſhip breakfaſted with a numerous company conſiſting of the principal Civil, Military, and other gentlemen of the Preſidency.

His Lordſhip wore the full dreſs of the Windſor Uniform; and appeared in excellent health.

At 8 o'clock, Lord Minto repaired to the Council Chamber, where the uſual oaths of Office being adminiſtered, his Lordſhip took his ſeat as Governor General of India, under a ſalute of 19 guns from the Ramparts of the Fort, Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. and K. B. and John Lumſden, Eſq. then took the oaths of Office, and their reſpective ſeats, as Members of the Supreme Board, under the cuſtomary ſalutes from the battery of Fort William.

At ſun ſet, the commiſſion of the Governor General was read and proclaimed, in Fort William, under the uſual ſalute from the Ordnance, and three Vollies of Muſquetry from all the Troops in Garriſon.

In the evening, the Right Honorable the Governor General,

the gentlemen of his Lordſhip's Family, and a ſelect party, dined with Sir George Barlow.

On Sunday morning the Right Honorable the Governor General attended Divine Service at the New Church. The Sermon was delivered by Mr. Brown.

We annex a correct liſt of the names of the Gentlemen, who have arrived from Europe and Madras, on his Majeſty's ſhip Modeſte.

FROM EUROPE.

Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Eden, Quarter Maſter General of his Majeſty's Forces in India.

Patrick Moir, Eſq. Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Dr. Francis Buchanan, Phyſician to do.

Captain Taylor, of his Majeſty's 56th Regiment of Foot, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Stewart, of the Royal Engineers, Aid-de-Camp.

Robert Vanſittart, Eſq. Bengal Civil Eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Barwell, Writer, do. do.

Mr. Smith, Writer, Madras Eſtabliſhment.

Mr. George Dickſon, Free Merchant.

Mr. Whalley, Attorney at Law.

FROM MADRAS,

Honorable John Elliot, Writer on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Tulloh, Writer, do. do.

G. O. BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOV. GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, Auguſt 3, 1807.

Major General William St. Leger, of His Majeſty's ſervice, ſelected for the ſtaff of the Army in India, having arrived at this Preſidency, and there being a vacancy in the ſtaff of this Eſtabliſhment for a Major General of the King's Army; The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleaſed to appoint Major General St. Leger to the ſtaff of this Preſidency, from the date of his arrival at Fort William, from which period the temporary appointment of Colonel Wood of His Majeſty's ſervice to the ſtaff of this Eſtabliſhment ceaſes of courſe.

Major General William St. Leger, being the Senior Officer employed under this Preſidency, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleaſed to appoint Major General St. Leger, to be Provincial Commander in Chief of the Army ſerving under this Preſidency, from the date of his arrival in Fort William. Major General St. Leger will be pleaſed to preſide at the Military Board.

The Governor General in Council authorizes Major General St. Leger, Provincial Commander in Chief, to appoint a Secretary to aſſiſt in carrying on the details of the Army.

August 1, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain T. W. Taylor, of his Majesty's 56th Regiment, to be his Military Secretary, and one of his Aids de Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel D. T. Richardson, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Archibald Campbell, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Stewart, of the Royal Engineers; to be His Lordship's Aides de Camp.

SHIP FAME.

Loss of the ship FAME, *on the west edge of the eastern Sea Reef, five or six miles below the Reef Buoy.*

JULY 26, 1807.

"At 1 A. M. weighed on the first of the ebb and made all sail; moderate breezes from the S. E. and clear weather; worked the ebb-tide out, and at A. M. anchored in six quarter fathoms, the reef buoy bearing W. by N. half N.; distance 4 or 5, miles saw a Pilot vessel to the westward standing towards us; at half past 8 A. M. the Pilot schooner anchored, and kept the red flag flying at the top gallant mast-head;—at 3 P. M. weighed on the first quarter ebb, in company with three other ships, fresh breezes from the S. E. and cloudy weather; at half past 5 P. M. shoaled on the eastern sea reef into five quarter fathoms; at quarter before 6 P. M. the ship struck in four quarter fathoms, and unshipped the rudder, she directly wore round upon her heel; tried to steer her with the sails, but could not, as she was striking very heavy; finding we could not pay off, her head having come round to the eastward and shoaling our water, let go the best bower anchor, veered out to a whole cable, fired a gun, and made the signal of distress to a ship standing towards us, which proved to be a frigate (the Modeste,) and passed close under our lee: the Pilot schooner still in sight, to the Eastward, lying too.

When the ship swung, head to wind, the rudder got clear of the stern post and broke adrift.

At 8 P. M. the ship making water, so as to keep both pumps constantly going having struck several times very heavy; turned a gang of hands to lighten the ship by heaving rice overboard, the water gaining on the pumps,—at 10 P. M. found the ship driving, let go the other bower anchor, and veered out half a cable, which brought the ship up,—ship now more easy,—at midnight three feet water in the well, fresh breezes, with a confused sea; making signals, by burning false fires during the night.

JULY 27.

During the night blowing hard from East, and E. S. E. with frequent heavy squalls and much rain; at half past three A. M. the water had gained to four and a half feet in the well, with both pumps constantly going; by this time the people had scarcely strength to remain at the pumps; at 6 A. M. observed the ship beginning to settle down by the head; at 8 A. M. five and a half feet water in the ship, the hawse holds now in the water, observed a schooner coming down towards us, made the signal of distress; at half past 9 A. M. was spoke by the Cudbert Thornhill, pilot schooner, who immediately anchored near us, under

our lee, in order to ſave the people; at noon the water had gained to ſix and a half feet, and the well full of rice, and the ſhip now getting water logg'd, would not riſe to the ſea; it now making a fair breach over her fore-caſtle,—finding that it was impoſſible for any exertions to ſave the ſhip, (by the advice of Mr. Pool, the Pilot,) hoiſted out the long boat, ready to put the people into,—it blowing a gale of wind, with thick cloudy weather, and frequent heavy ſqualls, was obliged to drop her under the ſtern, for the people to lower themſelves down into her off the driver boom, as it was impoſſible for the boat to lay along ſide; at 2 P. M. a boat was ſent to the ſchooner, requeſting the officer in command of her, if poſſible, to get underweigh and come nearer us, and ſend boat, neither of which was practicable, as the gale had greatly encreaſed; at 4 P. M. finding the ſhip completely water-logged, and the waiſt full of water, was compelled to leave her, in order to ſave our lives; fortunately the remaining ſmall boat, with the long boat, juſt took every perſon on board, or thoſe that could not have left the ſhip, muſt inevitably have gone with her, when ſhe fell over, bilged, and diſappeared, at quarter before 10 P. M.; at day light the wreck of the ſhip's hull, maſts, and yards, were floating all round us; the pinnace filled and ſwamp'd aſtern of the ſchooner; about an hour after we had gone on board of her, was obliged to cut her adrift, and running up channel with a heavy ſea, the long boat, with the jolly boat faſt aſtern of her, broke adrift and was loſt.

It would be doing great injuſtice to Mr. Heathet, were I to omit to mention in the moſt public manner, the very humane attention and kindneſs experienced by myſelf, officers and ſhip's company, while on board the Cudbert Thornhill, ſchooner.

JOSEPH LATOUR, *late Com. of the ſhip Fame.*

DOCTOR JENNER.

We have been requeſted to publiſh the following Letter for the gratification of the Subſcribers to the Remuneration given to DR. JENNER.

GENTLEMEN,

I am unable ſufficiently to expreſs my gratitude to my friends in Calcutta, for the extraordinary mark of their liberality which I have juſt received.

Among all the attentions I have had the pleaſure to experience ſince my Vaccine labors commenced, there is no one I appreciate more highly than this. Make known to them, I pray, Gentlemen, my feelings on this occaſion; and accept yourſelves, for the very particular notice I have received from you, the offerings of a grateful heart.

May the practice you ſo liberally encourage ſoon become general; and thus may the moſt dreadful of all diſeaſes which ever afflicted its inhabitants, be for ever baniſhed from the World.

I have the honor to be, GENTLEMEN,
Your ever obliged, and very grateful humble Servant,
EDWARD JENNER.

CHELTENHAM,
December 11, 1806.

To R. P. SMITH,
H. T. COLEBROOK,
J. ALEXANDER, } ESQUIRES.
AND
Dr. JOHN FLEMING.

MANUFACTURE OF CANVAS.

We have always particular satisfaction in adverting to the successful progress of such institutions, whether of science, of art, or manufacture, as have been introduced to the Asiatic Colonies of Great Britain, by the genius and enterprizing spirit of her adventurous Sons. It is highly gratifying to observe, the quick progression from rudeness to excellence of many useful arts, which though lately unknown in Bengal, are now leading to results at once profitable to the Colony and advantageous to the Mother Country.

The instance of improvement to which we here more particularly allude, is the manufacture of Canvas, which within the six or eight immediately preceding years, has, in the province of Bengal, under the auspices of British Industry, been reared from a state of imperfection to a useful and creditable rank in the Catalogue of British Indian Manufacture. The *Paut* has been very properly excluded from the Manufacture of Bengal Canvas. It is now prepared entirely from the *Sunn*, a plant erroneously supposed to be the *Cannabis sativa*, of Linneus. Though it be not Hemp, yet the Bengal *Sunn* affords, when properly prepared and manufactured, a product nearly in all respects equal to the best English Canvas. It is not merely in the material, that improvement has been introduced, the machinery for cleaning and spinning the raw material; and the looms also are praticularly improved, and the whole conducted on the most approved plan of European Artists, and with such success that in the course of two or three years the use of European Canvas, will probably be entirely excluded from the service of India.

We need not enlarge upon the importance of this branch of manufacture in a British Colony. The indispensible necessity of large supplies of Canvas, for the service of the British Navy, and for her Commercial fleets, for a great, if not the principal part of which England is now dependant on Russia, are facts, which the more they are considered, the most we shall be inclined to think favourably of every attempt, that shall lessen or remove the necessity of dependence on foreign supplies.

In proof of the excellence of this article of Indian Manufacture, we quote, from among many other similar testimonials, the evidence of the Commander of an American Ship, furnished by his letter just received from Prince of Wales Island, and addressed to Messrs. Torry and Jones, whose manufactory through the deligence and ability of Mr. Jones, has deservedly obtained much credit.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Gilchrist; of the American Ship *Caravan*, dated "Prince of Wales Island, 24th June, 1807.

" I do not forget that on leaving Calcutta I promised to give you an account of the Canvas, supplied from your looms. I am happy to assure you that the service it has undergone declares the excellence of its quality, and which has proved far beyond even my sanguine expectations, and your own assurances in it's favour. It will be sufficient to say, that I had it in constant use from Bengal to America, thence to Europe, and again back to America, and from America to this Port, where, upon examination of my sails, I expect that they will carry me hence to Canton, and thence finally back to America.

" When the people of America become a little more acquainted with the quality of your Indian canvas, I have no doubt of its becoming a considerable article of importation from Bengal to the United States. The difference in the price of your canvas and European Duck is incomparably greater than the difference in the value of the canvas. For light sails I should prefer your Bengal cloth to that of

Europe. Could you get your workmen into the way of making a greater difference in the numbers, and also to make the filling considerably larger, the canvas would be materially improved, as the cloth invariably split length ways, owing, in my opinion, to the fillings not being sufficiently heavy."

MADRAS GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extract of a Letter from the honorable the court of directors in the public department, under the date the 10th February 1807.

Extract of a General Letter from England in the Public Department, dated 10th February 1807.

PARA. 61. "In our letter in this department under date the 23d October "1805, we expressed our entire concurrence in the rule established at your presi- "dency that no civil servant should be appointed to the situation of Judge or "Collector unless he had acquired a knowledge of one of the native languages, "and we accordingly approve the advertisement referred to in these Paragraphs "notifying that determination—We cannot avoid at the same time repeating our "recommendation that the Junior servants intended for the commercial depart- "ment should also be amenable to the regulation in question, as it is certainly ex- "tremely desirable that they should be able to communicate directly with the "Natives in the various details of their departments."

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE, *Sec. to Govt.*

Fort St. George, Aug. 12, 1807.

The following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, is published for general Information.

We have resolved that the following sums shall be charged to individuals for the Freight of Goods laden by them homewards on the regular and extra ships of the Seasons undermentioned, viz.

Season 1804.

£. 30 10. Per Ton for Goods laden on Regular ships.

Season 1805.

£. 32 5. Per Ton for Goods laden on Regular ships.
22 15. Per Ton for Goods laden on Extra ships.

Season 1806.

£. 30 10. Per Ton for Goods laden on Regular ships.
22 15. Per Ton for Goods laden on Extra ships.

Season 1807-8.

£. 30 10. Per Ton for Goods laden on Regular ships.

We have taken up the ship *Lady Castlereagh*, of 820 Tons, Captain Thomas Garland Murray, for the same purpose as you have already been advised, we have engaged the ships *Surrey* and *Charlton* namely, the accommodation of the Merchants in India.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

J. GWATKIN, *Act. Sec.*

Fort, St. George, Aug. 17, 1807.

Extract of a Letter from Bombay, dated 3d August, 1807.

From various concurring circumstances I think *full credence* may be given to the account of the *signal defeat of the French.*

We have accounts too from *Aleppo* via *Bagdad*, and from *Mocha*, of a very large fleet of *British Transports* having landed a considerable force in *Egypt*, and that *Alexandria* and *Rosetta* are in our possession.

Sir John Duckworth, commanded our fleet in the *Archipelago*, and the Russians have possessed themselves of the celebrated island of *Tenedos*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.—*August 1, 1807.*

On the 1st instant arrived at Bombay, the ship Minerva, from the Persian Gulph, —Passenger, Mr. Bunce, of the civil service.—We understand that no letters or Newspapers from Europe have been received by this opportunity; but it is stated in letters from respectable Armenian merchants both in the north and south of Persia, that in a recent general engagement with the Russians and French, the latter were decisively defeated—one of the accounts add that Bonaparte was missing.

When it is considered that a great jealousy subsists and has long subsisted between the Russians and the Persians, it will occur to our readers that no advantage in favour of the Russians would be generally circulated in Persia on slight foundations. —We are therefore of opinion that this intelligence is correct, and accordingly congratulate the public on this event.

DUTIES AT PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

IMPORTS.

Article 1st.—Five per Cent on the Invoice price of all Europe Goods, imported on British Ships and Vessels, not having previously paid Government duties at any other British Port in India.

2d.—Eight per cent on the Invoice price of all Europe goods, imported on all foreign ships and vessels, with the exceptions of the Americans, who are to pay as British.

3d.—Three per cent on the Invoice price of all China goods, imported on British ships and vessels, at Malacca; and as an inducement for the Portugueze, Macoa ships and vessels to resort to the port as necessary to the accommodation of the Chinese Inhabitants, Portugueze ships and vessels from Macoa are to pay as British, all other European foreigners, not herein excepted, are to pay double these duties.

4th.—The Farming the duties on Salt, Tobacco, Oil, Ghee, Hog's Lard and squared Timber, is discontinued, and the following duties on Import will be collected at the Custom House in lieu thereof, from and after the first May, 1807, on Salt, five Dollars per Coyan, on Oil, Ghee, Hog's Lard and Tobacco five per cent ad-valorem, notwithstanding these articles may have previously paid export duties in the British Settlements to the westward of the Mouths of the river Arracan; and these articles are to pay the same duties though brought from countries to the eastward of the Mouths of that river; European foreigners to pay double these duties in both cases.

5th.—Four per cent on the Invoice price of all other goods and merchandize imported on all British ships and vessels from countries to the westward of the

Mouth of the River Arracan, not having previously paid export duties at any British Settlement, and all foreigners (with the exception of the Americans) are to pay double this duty; Opium, Grain, Money, Bullion, Gold dust and Precious stones, to be imported duty free.

6th.—Goods and merchandize imported on British or American ships and vessels from the Dutch and Spanish possessions to the eastward of the River Arracan, to pay a duty of four per cent on the Invoice; Foreign ships and vessels to pay double.

EXPORTS.

7th.—Two and a half per cent ad-valorem on the prices as monthly settled by a committee appointed to compile a price current for that purpose, to be collected on all goods and merchandize of whatever description, exported from Prince of Wales Island, from and after the first of May, 1807.—N. B. Gold Bullion, Gold dust and precious Sones, to be exported duty free.

8th.—Opium, Cotton, transhiped in the harbour of Port Cornwallis, or Cotton landed and reshiped on account of the original Importer, to pay one half only of the export duty or 1¼ per cent on the Gross Invoice.

9th.—All other goods and merchandize transhiped without changing owners, shall in no case be liable to more than two per cent on the Gross Invoice.

10th.—All goods and merchandize changing owners and transhiped with in the harbour, are to pay duties as if actually landed and sold on shore.

N. B.—These three last articles are applicable to all Prizes and Re-captures.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, July 7, 1807.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army that the following Gentlemen having produced Certificates of their Appointment to be Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment are admitted on the Establishment accordingly.

CAVALRY.

Messrs. B. Browne, & D. Macqueen.

INFANTRY.

Messrs. Archibald Grant, John Cumming, John Alexander, William Shepherd, William Scott, G. M. Grant, John Dalyell, Saml. Hughes, R. Waters, H. Robinson, W. J. Bradford, George Maxwell, B. Robert Hitchins, George Buchan Tolson, T. G. B. Ennis, H. W. Hodges, Thomas Ball, William Auchinlack, John Price Harrison, William Eyles, John Williams, John Thomson, Robert William Sherriff, B. Meredith, Francis Pringle, Edward Woodhouse, Thomas Noble, George Stott, J. Polglase James, Edward Clarke, James Fell, Charles Edye, Thomas Locke, J. Gwynne, Alexander Gordon, John Tulk, Charles Storer, Charles William Mackintosh, Joseph Taylor, David Donaldson, Thomas Robson, George Keir, and Henry Hervey.

July 10, 1807.

The following Extracts of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 23d of December 1806 is published for the information of the Army.

Para. 6th—As the promotion of lieutenant colonel Bell of the Madras Artillery was a principal cause of the grievance complained of by the other lieutenant colonels in our service—arising from the operations of His Majesty's warrant consequent to that promotion, His Royal Highness the commander in chief has signified his intention to recommend to his majesty that all lieutenant colonels in

his majesty's service who have been promoted to the local rank of colonel in India in consequence of having been superceded by colonel Bell, should return to their former rank of lieutenant colonel on condition that the court shall declare that from the day preceding the date of lieutenant colonel Bell's promotion no lieutenant colonel in our service shall be permitted to hold a higher rank by regimental promotions than that of lieutenant colonel commandant until he is promoted to the rank of colonel by the general Brevets granted by his majesty to the company's lieutenant colonels.

" We therefore direct that the commissions of colonel granted to lieutenant colonel Bell and to all other lieutenant colonels in our service who may by regimental promotion have been subsequently promoted to the rank of colonel be recalled, and that they be denominated lieutenant colonels commandant: but they are to enjoy all the advantages of the command of corps they have obtained in like manner as if they held the rank of colonel.

8th—And for the entire removal in future of all difficulties and embarrassments, of a nature similar to those which have occasioned the late discussions we direct that the following General Regulations be established.

9th—That in future when a vacancy occurs in the command of a Regiment of Infantry, Battalion of Artillery, Brigade of Cavalry or the Corps of Engineers, the senior lieutenant colonel succeeding to such command shall not in consequence be promoted to the rank of colonel, but shall be called lieutenant colonel commandant of the regiment, battalion, &c. &c. until by general Brevet Promotion in His Majesty's Army, he become entitled to be promoted to the rank of colonel by the date of his Commission, as lieutenant colonel in the company's service.

10th—The lieutenant colonel commandant is however to enjoy the same emoluments in every respect in obtaining the command of a regiment &c. &c. as he would be entitled to if he had been promoted to the rank of colonel under the regulations of 1796.

11th—This regulation will completely remove all causes of complaint in the King's lieutenant colonels regarding the Promotion of Officers of that rank in our service, and it appears to us to be the most effectual mode of doing so; at the same time it will have the additional advantage of preventing all supercession among the lieutenant colonels in our service by the accidental Promotion that has heretofore occasionally taken place of a junior lieutenant colonel of one corps, before that of his seniors in other corps.

12th—By the Establishment of this regulation, we have reason to hope His Majesty's Warrant of April 1804 will be withdrawn as being no longer necessary.

In consequence of the Orders recited in the preceding Extracts, and of the Correspondent Orders which have been transmitted from His Royal Highness the commander in chief, regarding the local Brevets granted to certain Officers of His Majesty's service who had been superceded by the Promotion of lieutenant colonel Robert Bell of Artillery, The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the commissions of *colonel* granted to the undermentioned Officers of this Establishment and to appoint them to be lieutenant colonels commandant of the brigades, regiments or battalions to which they are attached, viz,

Colonel	Robert Bell	of Artillery.
"	P. A. Agnew	21st Regiment Native Infantry
"	R. Mackay	22d ditto.
"	H. M'Lean	25th ditto.
"	Thomas Dallas	2d Brigade Cavalry.
"	A. Cuppage	5th Regiment Native Infantry.

These Officers will severally resume the rank of lieutenant colonels agreeably to the date of their respective commission as such, whether obtained by regular Promotion in the honorable company's service, or by the operation of general Brevet in His Majesty's Army

Fort St. George, July 14, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Prendergast, of His Majesty's 84th regiment, to be aid de-camp to Major General Sir William Clarke, from the date of his arrival at this Presidency.

Fort St. George, July 21, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Capper to command Tinnevelly, from the 9th ultimo.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council considering a separate division command as no longer necessary in the centre division of the army, is pleased to discontinue the appointment of assistant adjutant general in the centre division of the army—the military details of which will be conducted as formerly in direct communication to the several stations from the head quarters of the army.

Fort St. George, August 5, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant General Macdowall shall do duty in the centre division of the Army under His Excellency the Commander in Chief, until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

August 10, 1807.

Lieutenant Colonel Orr, of the 12th regiment native infantry, and the deputy Quarter Master General of the army, are appointed to inspect the army cloathing of the years 1806-7, a duty which will be conducted in conformity to the regulations on that subject.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS, 29*th August*, 1807.

On Tuesday the 18th Instant arrived the Honorable Company's Ship *Metcalfe*, Captain Isaacks, from Bombay, the 2d instant.

PASSENGERS.—Lieutenant Valiant, His Majesty's 65th Regiment—Lieutenant Gray, 30th Regiment—Lientenant M'Pherson, and Ensigns Cockburn and Pilkington, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.—Mr. Southey, Mr. Sheridan for Calcutta; and Mr. W. B. Mosely, for Botany Bay.

On Wednesday last arrived his Majesty's Sloop Victor, Captain Bell, from Penang.

By the above arrival we learn, that the homeward bound China fleet, under convoy of the Lion had passed that Island, prior to the sailing of the Victor.

We are extremely happy to add, that the late misunderstanding with the Chinese, was, through the medium of the Chief Supercargo at Canton, in a fair way of being amicably adjusted.

The Chinese stated to have lost his life in the late affray, it appears from the accounts now received had only been wounded.

On Wednesday last, arrived the ship HEBE, Captain JOZE PASSOS, from the Cape of Good Hope, left 1st of July.

Passengers:—Captain Bryant, Madras Establishment; Capt. Beecher, Messrs. Adams, Brown, Howden, Fowler and Marshall.

By a recent opportunity the following passengers have left Bombay for Europe.

Captains Wood and Dobbie, and Mr. Dell, of His Majesty's Navy.

PER SHIP EARL SPENCER.—Mrs. Harrower—Mrs. Armstrong—Mrs. Macqurie—Mrs. Peche—Edward Madge, Esq.—J Williamson, Esq.—Capt. Harrower—Charles E. Armstrong, Assistant Surgeon—Lieut. Duncan Mc Lachlan 77th Regt—Lieut. Walker and Mr. Squire, late Master of His Majesty's ship Phæton.

CHILDREN.—Miss R. Macquaire—Masters C. Peche—F. Bell, and I. Fitzgerald—Miss Caroline Armstrong, and Master Armstrong.

PER SHIP STEPHEN LUSHINGTON—Lieuts. Laurie, Preston and Gray—and three French Officers.

PER SHIP CARNARTHEN—Mrs. McPherson—Master and Miss Moore—Mrs. Cassan—Capt. Martin, 5th Regt. N. I.—Cornet Waring, Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. Cassan—Lieut. Shaw, Marine Battalion—Lieut. Sykes—Lieut. Robert Dawson—Lieut. George Watson, 77th Regt.—Lieut. Joshua Nunn—Mrs. Spinks and 5 French Officers

PER SHIP TRAVERS.—Mrs. Alvares and four Children—Mr. Honner—Major Davey, Royal Marines—Capt. Northcot 77th Regt.—Capt. William Manwaring, Honorable Company's Marine—Lieuts. Hepburn, and Blast Lieut. Sleigh, Royal Navy—Mr. Hewett, and 2 French Officers.

CALCUTTA, JULY 23, 1807,

On Sunday the H. C. ship Admiral Gardner and extra ships Devaynes, Captain Adderly, and General Stuart, Captain Rogers, arrived at the moorings at Diamond Harbour; they left Madras on the 8th current. The following passengers have arrived here.

Per Devaynes:—Reverend Mr. Eales; Lieutenant Horsely, H. M. 53d Regiment, Lieutenant Baines, Bengal Establishment; Mr. John Orr; Messrs. H. C. Sandys, Edward F. Strettel, Edward Kimber, W. Foord, Robertson, and Charles Pillichody, Cadets.

Per General Stuart:—Mrs. Nicholson; Mr. P. Mathew, Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant G. Hunter, H. C. Bengal Native Infantry; Messrs. George Macden, A. H. Wood, J. Todd, W. Todd, J. Welsh, W. Walcott, J. Clarkson, R. B. Ferguson, and Thomas Man, Cadets; and R. Alexander, free mariner.

From Madras:—Captain R. Buck, Royal Navy, to command H. M. sloop Rattlesnake; Lieutenant Riddell, H. C. service; Mr. Young, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 29th Regiment Light Dragoons.

Per Admiral Gardner:—Misses Mary and Agnes Baldock;—Major John Mansell;—Captain J. Clifton Andrews;—Ensigns C. G. Constable, William Harrington, Thomas Emery and R. T. Greene;—131 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, 8 Women, and 5 Children, H M. 53d Regiment of Foot;—Captain Christopher Baldock, and Lieutenant R. C. Granham, H. C. Service;—Mr. Lyon Writer;—Messrs. Lyttleton Lyster, Robert Colquhoun, James Reed, Robert Boyes, Walter Hodges, William James Urmston, J. B. Johnson, Nicholas Penny, Alexander Orr, Hugh Murray, Henry James Bland, Peter L. Pew and J. C. Wetherston, Cadets!—Mr. John Kemp, free mariner.

EXTRACTS,
From the latest English Papers.

IMPORTANT VICTORY.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

A dispatch, dated St. Petersburgh 17th February, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, his Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburgh, by Lord Viscount Howick, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs:

I have the pleasure of inclosing, for your Lordship's information, two papers, giving an account of a signal victory gained by the Russians over the French.

No. I.

Translation of a letter from General de Budburg, his Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, to his Excellency the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale. (3) 25th February.

"General Budberg, minister for foreign affairs, hastens to communicate to his Excellency the ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, the following intelligence which arrived last night from the army:—

"General Benningsen, after having fallen back, for the purpose of choosing a position which he judged better adapted for manœuvering the troops under his command, took up a position at Prussich Eylan. During four days successively, his rear guard, commanded by Major General Barklay de Tolly, had to withstand several vigorous attacks, and on the 26th Jan. (7th Feb) at three o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The contest was destructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th Jan. (8th Feb.) early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was contested with great obstinacy on both sides, but towards the evening the enemy was repulsed on all sides, and General Benningsen remained in possession of the field of battle.

"Bonaparte, commanded in person, and under him Marshalls Augereau, Davoust, Soult, Ney, and Bessiers, at the head of the guards, who suffered most. Our loss is from 6 to 8,000 men. We have also taken twelve stand of colours, and about 1,500 prisoners, among whom there are thirty officers

"The courier who brought the dispatches having been sent off immediately after the battle, the ministers of his Imperial Majesty do not know all the details of the above mentioned day."

General Budberg has the honor, &c.

No. 2.

Translation of a letter from General the Baron de Benningsen, to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

On the Field of Battle, Prussich Eylan, Feb. 8.

SIRE,

I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the army, the command of which you deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which had just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 26th Jan. (Feb. 7) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the evening of the 27th Jan. (Feb. 8.)

The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners, and twelve stand of colours which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day Bonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but were repulsed and beaten on both sides. His guards repeatedly attacked my centre without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points by the bayonet and by charges of cavalry. Several columns of Infantry, and picked regiments of cuirassiers, were destroyed.

I shall not fail to transmit to your Majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Prussich Eylan.

I think our loss may perhaps exceed six thousand men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at a considerably more than twelve thousand men.

ST. PETERSBURGH.—FEB. 15.

On the 8th of this month, the Russian grand army gained a splendid victory over the French at Eylan. The French army on this occasion, consisted of more than 120,000 men; the Russians of General Benningsen's division, and of that which was formerly

commanded by General Buxohowden. The battle began on the 7th of February, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued till 6 o'clock on the evening of the 8th. Bonaparte renewed the attack eight different times, and was as often repulsed.

It is said that a great part of the French army, (chiefly chosen troops) were fairly cut down by the Russians: and that, on the Russian side, 4 generals were killed. It is remarked, that in case Bonaparte's design had succeeded, it would have been conclusive of the campaign: he knew that General Benningsen's division was stationed at Mohringen, and Gen. Essen's at Wisoke Masewick; and as they were consequently at a great distance from each other he threw himself with his whole force between these two divisions, in a right line with Konigsberg, in order to separate them, or cut them off from each other, and fall with more effect upon the weaker part, but the success of this plan was prevented by Gen. Benningsen's operations and rapid movements.

Towards the conclusion of the battle, there was a want of cartridges on both sides; and therefore recourse was had to the bayonet, which caused great carnage.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Fifty-ninth Bulletin.

Prussian Eylan, Feb. 14, 1807.

The enemy has taken a position behind the Pregel. Our patroles are before Konigsberg, but the emperor has thought proper to concentrate his army in winter quarters in such a manner, that it may be in a condition to cover the line of the Vistula. The number of cannon which have been taken since the battle of Bergfreid is about sixty. The twenty-four pieces which the enemy left behind in the battle of Eylan, are sent to Thorn. The enemy have circulated the subjoined report, which is entirely false. They attacked the town, but were immediately driven back. They acknowledge 20,000 men killed and wounded, but their loss is much greater. Their capture of nine eagles is no less false than the account of their taking possession of the town. The grand duke of Berg still has his head quarters at Wirtemberg, close upon the Pregel. General Hautpoult has died of his wounds; his loss is generally deplored—but few warriors have terminated their career so gloriously. His division of cuirassiers have distinguished themselves in all the battles. The Emperor has given

orders for removing his body to Paris. The General of Brigade, Bernard de St. Sulpice, who was wounded in the wrist, refused to go to the Field Hospital in the rear to be dressed, but made a second charge on the enemy with his cavalry. His majesty is so well pleased with his conduct, that he has appointed him a general of division. On the 12th Marshal Lefabvre advanced to Marienwerder, where he found seven Prussian squadrons: he defeated them, and made prisoners 300 men; among whom are a Colonel, a Major, and several other officers—he also took 250 horses. Those who escaped, fled towards Dantzic."

(The Russian report mentioned in this bulletin is not given with it.)

Sixtieth Bulletin.

Prussian Eylan, Feb. 17.

The conquest of Silesia is prosecuted. The fortress of Schweidntz has surrendered, and the capitulation is annexed—(We do not think it necessary to insert it, as the conditions are the same as those on which Breslau and Breig surrendered.)

The Prussian governor of Silesia is shut up in Glatz, after having been driven by General Lefebvre out of the positions of Frankenstein, and Neurobde. In these affairs, the Wurtemburg troops behaved remarkably well. The Bavarian regiment of Tour and Taxis, commanded by colonel Seydis, and the 6th regiment of Bavarian Infantry of the line, under colonel Taker, eminently distinguished themselves. The enemy lost about 100 killed, and 800 prisoners. The siege of Cosel is conducted with vigor.

Since the battle of Eylan the enemy have re-assembled behind the Pregel.—We hoped to have driven them from that position had the river remained frozen; but a thaw has commenced, and this river is a boundary beyond which the French army has no interest to pursue them.

About 3000 Russian prisoners, who were at Wellenberg, have been set at liberty by a troop of Cossacks, consisting of 1000 men.

The cold has entirely ceased; the snow is every where melted, and the season exhibits a singular phenomenon of the mild weather of the last days of April, in the middle of the month of February.

The army is entering into cantonments.

Sixty first Bulletin.

Landsburgh, February 18.

The battle of Eylan was at first considered as a victory by seve-

ral of the enemy's officers. Such indeed, was the belief at Konigsberg, during the whole evening of the 9th, but the alarm was great when the Russian head-quarters and the army arrived there. Soon after the sound of our cannon was heard, and the French were seen in possession of a height which flanked the whole of the Russian Corps.

The Russian Generals declared that they would defend the town, which greatly increased the alarm of the inhabitants, who said, 'We shall share the fate of Lubeck.' It was fortunate, however, for this town, that it did not come within the plan of the French Generals to drive the Russians from this position.

The number of dead in the Russian army in Generals and other Officers is very remarkable.

In consequence of the battle of Eylan more than 5000 wounded Russians found in the field of battle, or in the neighbouring hospitals, have fell into the hands of the victors. Part of them are since dead. The remainder, who are slightly wounded, have increased the number of prisoners. Fifteen hundred have been sent back to the Russian army. It is reckoned that the Russians had 15,000 wounded, besides these 5000 which fell into the hands of the French.

The army has resumed its quarters. The districts of Elbing, Leibstadt, and Osterode, are the finest in the country, and the Emperor has chosen them for the cantonments of his left wing.

The loss of the enemy was so great that he abandoned the town, and took a position behind the sand hills which cover it.

Marshal Mortie has gone back to *Swedish* Pomerania. Stralsund is blockaded; and it is to be regretted that the enemy have, without any reason, burnt the fine suberb of Kniper. The fire presented a horrible spectacle, and more than 2000 persons are in consequence of it destitute of any home or shelter.

62d Bulletin.

Leibstadt, Feb. 21.

The right of the Grand Army has been victorious, like the centre and the left. General Essen, at the head of 25,000 men, advanced to Ostrolenka, on the 15th, along the two banks of the Narew; when arrived at the village of Flacis Lawowa, he met the advanced guards of General Savary, who commanded the 5th Corps.

On the 16th at break of day, general Gazan, with a part of his division, made an oblique movement upon the advanced guard.

At nine in the morning he met the enemy, on the road to Novogrod, attacked, defeated and put him to the rout. But at the same moment the enemy attacked Ostrolenka by the left bank; Gen. Campana, with a brigade of the division of general Gazan, and general Raffin, with a brigade of the division of general Oudinot, defended that small town. General Savary sent thither the general of division Reille, chief of the staff of the army. The Russian infantry, in several columns, endeavoured to carry the town. The enemy was suffered to advance half the length of the streets, when he was marched against and charged. He was three times cut down, and left the streets covered with the dead.

The divisions of Generals Suchet and Oudinot advanced, at noon the heads of their columns arrived at Ostrolenka. Gen. Savary drew up his little army in the following manner: Gen, Oudinot commanded the left, in two lines; Gen. Suchet the center; and General Reille, commanding a brigade of the division of Gattan, formed the right. He covered himself with all his artillery, and marched against the enemy. The intrepid Gen. Oudinot put himself at the head of the cavalry, made a successful charge, and cut in pieces the Cossacks of the rear guard of the army. The fire was very brisk; the enemy gave way on all sides and was followed fighting during three legues,

The next day the enemy was pursued several leagues, without being perceived—His cavalry had retreated the whole night, General Suwarrow and several other officers are among the slain. The enemy has abandoned a great number of wounded, 1200 have been taken off the field, and more are bringing in every instant. Seven pieces of cannon and two standards are the trophies of this victory. The enemy has left 1800 dead on the field of battle. On our side we had 600 men killed and from 4 to 500 wounded. But a loss most sensibly felt is that of the general of brigade Campana, who was an officer of great merit and promise; he was born in the department of Marengo. The Emperor has been much grieved at his loss. The 103d regt. distinguished itself particularly in this affair. Among the wounded are colonel Du Hamel, of the 21st regt. of light infantry; and the colonel of artillery, Nourritt.

The Emperor has ordered the 5th corps to go into winter quarters. The thaw is dreadful. The season will not permit any thing great to be achieved; it is that of repose. The eumy first broke up from his quarters; he has repented it.

LONDON—March 8.

The blockade of Venice has exposed the inhabitants to the greatest distress. The principal supply of fuel was heretofore brought from Dalmatia, but the British and Russian vessels before the port will not allow a barque of any description to enter, and the winter had, at the date of the last accounts, set in with great severity.

The King of Holland has passed a degree, that no persons, with the exception of a few officers of his household, shall enjoy the salary or emoluments of two employments. He is to retain the higher salary, and half the other.

The ceremony of the distribution of the insignia of the Dutch Order of Merit, took place at the Hague, on the 16th ult. A tripod, in the form of an altar, supporting the Bible was erected at the foot of the throne; each person who was to receive the order, on being called by the grand Chancellor of the Order, advanced to it, and kneeling, placed his hand on the bible, saying at the same time "I swear it." He then rose, and advancing to the second step of the throne, received from the King the Insignia of the Order. The Queen and several ladies were stationed in a Gallery opposite to the Throne.

General Mavern who is charged with recruiting for the Dutch army in Westphalia, had obtained numerous recruits; but so great has been the desertion amongst them, that he is stated to have executed 78 of them within the term of 4 days.

Hessia, it is said, has been promised by Bonaparte to the Grand Duke of Baden.

The King of Saxony is so ill that his recovery is despaired of. The greatest embarrassment prevails in that country; the people, from the want of a circulating medium, being unable to discharge the contributions imposed by France.

The Bavarians, it is stated, are to garrison Brannau, the French troops there being ordered to the army.

Cæsar Berthier is to succeed Andreossi as Ambassador at Vienna.

All the Prussian officers, prisoners by capitulation who were allowed to reside where they pleased on their parole, have recently been ordered to France.

Great part of the Prussian artillery taken at Berlin and Madgeburg, particularly the mortars, have been ordered to France.

M. Le Chevardiere, the French consul at Hamburgh, has giv-

on notice, that all vessels sailing for the Elbe must previously submit to examination at Stadt.

General St. Cyr is to replace General Victor in the command of the 10th division of the French army.

Baron Hardenberg, the Prussian Cabinet Minister, was at Konigsberg on tha 30th January.

The new plan of dividing the Austrian provinces, into Stadtholderates, has, on a more mature consideration, been abanoned for the present.

Despatches have only been received from Petersburg, in which, it is said, the emperor Alexander gives the most solemn pledge that he will not listen to any terms of peace until the French are driven entirely out of the Polish dominions; nor will he sanction any that may be agreed upon with Prussia, under the meditation of Austria, that has not for their object the immediate evacuation of the whole of the German dominions occupied by the enemy since the commencement of the present campaign—The latter part of this may, however, be in some respects incorrect.

General Kellerman is arrived at Hamburgh, where, it is said, he is to command.

General Benningsen, who so ably commanded the Russian armies in Prussia and Poland, was formerly in the British service.

LONDON, (Sunday,) March 8.

(Second edition.)

We have the infinite pleasure in being able to announce the arrival of a Messenger, this morning, from Petersburgh, with the official accounts, of a succession of Important Victories obtained by the Russians over the French, between the 1st and 12th of February.

Mr. Vlick, who is the bearer of these joyful tidings, left Petersburgh on the 17th of February, and Gottenburgh on the 1st instant, on board the Amity Packet, which was despatched for his conveyance. From him we have the happiness to learn, that Gen. Bennigsen has officially announced several victories obtained by him over Bonaparte, in one of which the French lost upwards of twenty thousand men, a large portion of their artillery, and 12 standards.

Six of these latters had been triumphantly exhibited on the parade of Petersburgh previous to Mr. Vlick's departure.

A French General has deserted the sinking fortune of Bonaparte, and has arrived at St. Petersburgh. He reports, and his statement is confirmed from various quarters, that *Bonaparte, since his invasion of Poland, has lost upwards of one hundred thousand men.*

Mr. Vlick was detained at Gottenburgh two days, by contrary wind.

The following note was circulated in the ministerial circles shortly after Mr. Vlick's arrival:

"A king's messenger arrived this morning, with despatches "from St. Petersburgh communicating the official details of the "operations of the Russian army in Prussia. It appears that the "ardent and persevering gallantry of the Russian general, has been "crowned with signal success.—For several successive days he at-"tacked the French army, always to advantage, but in the last "affairs, to their decisive defeat, they having on that occasion lost "upwards of twenty thousand men, twelve Eagles, and several "pieces of cannon."

"Great rejoicings have taken place at Petersburgh and the city was illuminated at the departure of the messenger."

LONDON,—MARCH 9.

A letter from Brest, announces the arrival of Admiral Villaumez, in the Foudroyant, at Brest from Havanna.

Sir Home Popham has been honorably acquitted.

All the French troops have been withdrawn from Narew, Praga, Warsaw, &c. and the works of Praga have been abandoned.

Nothing of moment had on the 5th instant been attempted against Stralsund. The garrison comprised 12000 men; and Rugen was occupied by a force fully competent for its defence. Skirmishes occurred almost daily in the Baltic, but without producing any result of inteteft.

A laige Military force, chiefly cavalry, is to be sent to the Continent early in the spring. The ordnance and transport boards are busied with the necessary preparations.

A fleet of ten or twelve sail of the line is likewise equipping in the Baltic. It is to be composed of 74's.

Bonaparte has ordered all the Bulletins of the Grand Army, of the preceding and present campaign, to be translated into the Arabic and Turkish languages.

MARCH 16.

The dispatches which have already stated to have been brought

by Mr. Pierrepoint, were from the court of Pruſſia at Memel, and not as has been ſtated from Stockholm. He likewiſe brought letters from Lord Hutchinſon; but the principal object of his journey was to deliver to Miniſters a treaty offenſive and defenſive, between the courts of Memel, Stockholm, and London.

The Ruſſians, on the 10th, two days after the battle of Eylan, were encamped within two miles of the ſcene of action, the Praga was between the two armies. The French were in full retreat, the Ruſſians remained ſtationary; and from the barren ſtate of the country, and the total want of every thing, orders had been given to fall back.

From the line of retreat of the French, it was believed at Memel and Koningſberg, that they were about to abandon Warſaw, and to eſtabliſh themſelves at Thorn.

Many of the French cavalry had been drowned in attempting to croſs the river of Praga.

MARCH 11.

The Gazette contains an order in council, dated the 4th, placing Curracoa, in point of commercial relations, on footing with our other Weſt India iſlands.

Yeſterday we received Dutch and French papers by the American ſhip Medford, arrived in the river from Rotterdam, which have furniſhed us with ſome articles of importance. Government at the ſame time received deſpatches from the Continent by the Dorſet Packet, arrived at Harwich The latter are ſtated to announce another action between the Ruſſians and French in which the grand duke of Berg was killed. We have before us an extract of a letter received by a merchant in the city, from his brother at Warſaw, mentioning Murat's death, and that the body had been received in that city with great pomp, and as we underſtand, buried there. We incline, however, to think, from ſome alluſion to the ſcene of action, that Murat, ſhould he have fallen, muſt have been killed in the battle of Eylan, or in ſome affair immediately following it.

Letter were yeſterday received in town from Dantzic, which, on Thurſday arrived at Hull, bringing accounts from thence to the 20th ult. of great rejoicings having taken place there, on occaſion of the victories obtained by the Ruſſians over the French, in Warmia up to the 11th. The left and centre of the Ruſſians were then poſted on the Lakes, and the right extended beyond the Alle.

The French corps under general Lefebvre, has been defeated by a body of Pruſſians near Marienwerder.

Although the French have succeeded in restoring tranquillity in Hessia, insurrections appears to have broken out in various other parts in Germany, which cannot fail to embarrass Bonaparte, either in exposing his supplies from France to danger, or in requiring, for their protection, a greater force than, in his present circumstances, he can afford for such service.—Witteravia and the banks of the Main are in the hands of the Insurgents; and in Weimar, Gotha, Coburg, and most of the neighbouring Dutchies, an extensive and organised system of revolt prevails.

The Austrian army in Gallicia comprises upwards of one hundred thousand men, and the frontiers of Moravia and Bohemia, are crowded with troops who have cut off all communication with Saxony, Silesia, &c. The export of provisions to the French army in Poland has been discontinued, and some Jewish merchants and others, by whom it was carried on, have been arrested and sent in chains for trial. The measure is stated to have been adopted on a strong remonstrance from the Russian minister.

The Austrians are collecting a strong corps on the Bavarian frontiers, under the orders of one of the Archdukes.

All officers in the Austrian service on leave of absence, &c. have received orders to join their respective corps.

On the departure of Bonaparte from Warsaw, Baron Vincent announced to Talleyrand his intention to return to Vienna, and was with difficulty induced to prolong his stay in Poland for another fortnight. The Baron's mission, independent of the restoration of Brannau, had for its object to demand from Bonaparte an explanation as to his intentions in regard to Poland, and a revocation of the promises held out to the inhabitants of that country by Dombrousky. Bonaparte has evaded the discussion of these points; and in one of his interviews with Baron Vincent, he warmly expressed impatience and offence at the Baron's importunity on the subject.

The Russians continue to advance in Turkey almost without opposition. It appears by letters from Panscova of the 28th of January, that the advanced corps of the Russian army had already penetrated into Albania, and that the mountaineers of Rascia, Podrinn, &c. had joined them in immense numbers. The islands of Curzuolo, Brassa, and Lissa have fallen into the hands of the imperialists, and Lessina has been invested. Bulgaria, Servia, and Albania, as well as Moldavia and Wallachia, are now in the virtual occupation of the Russians. The Turks are not capable of opposing any serious obstacles to the progress of the Russians;

their army is an undisciplined insurgent mob, more dangerous to the generals appointed to conduct it, than to the enemy to whom it is to be confronted.

March 17.

A Hamburgh paper of the 7th instant, was received in town yesterday. The most important article it consists is the Turkish proclamation for shutting the canal against vessels of all nations, during the present war between Russia and Porte.

The Polish Gen. Kosiusko has been taken prisoner by the Prussians.

The Prussian marauding party, that has penetrated to Frankfort on the Oder, has taken a considerable transport of money.

Price of stocks, 3 per cent. consols 65 5-8—Omnium 1 3-4 prem.

March 18.

A report has been current for the last two or three days of the existence of a very unpleasant misunderstanding in the Cabinet on the subject of the Roman Catholic Officer's Bill. The chism, it it reported, rose to such a height that Lord Sidmouth, who was out voted in the Cabinet, actually resigned his situation as President of the Council. It is said Lord Ellenborough also seceded from the Council. Several Cabinet Councils have also been held on this important subject, the result of which we understand to be that the Bill will either be new modified or wholly withdrawn for the present. Upon this understanding, it is stated, Lords Sidmouth and Ellenborough have consented to resume their seats at the Council Board.

Three foreign gentlemen arrived in town yesterday from Heligoland, after a passage of four days. They state, we understand, that they left two couriers there who were waiting for a packet; one from the court of Vienna, the other with overland despatches from India. The Austrian messenger, according to the report of these gentlemen, publicly affirmed, that his court had declared war against France; and that a force much stronger than any employed last war had taken the field. They also mention that they had conversed at Hamburgh with several French officers who were engaged at the battle of Eylan, which they represented as far more sanguinary than it has been detailed to us. These officers did not claim a victory on the 8th, but represent it as a drawn battle. The French army has suffered exceedingly from a combination of causes, principally from losses in battle, and much from sickness and scarcity of provisions. This last misfortune, we understand is acknowledged in an official document from the army, and a supply is earnestly requested from various quarters.

ADDRESS OF KOSCIUSKO TO THE POLES.

"BRAVE COUNTRYMEN!

"The din of arms with which Poland once more resounds, summons KOSCIUSKO to join you. They are not barbarians hungering for pillage who now advance into your plains. They do not resemble those ferocious men who came to divide your territory, and to insult your weakness, after having fattened on your misfortunes and your blood: on the contrary, you will, by their valour and their triumphs—by that thunder-bearing Eagle which hovers in their front, recognize the approach of those unconquerable legions whose victories have rendered the four quarters of the world illustrious—who have in one campaign extinguished the united power of two vast empires—and who have in one week levelled with the dust a throne raised by an age of success—the great work of FREDERICK, shaded by all the laurels of his old Generals. Thus has it been willed by the destiny of NAPOLEON, who creates or destroys KINGS, who overthrows hostile Armies with the rapidity of lightning, and who can, by the force of his arm, and the conceptions of his genius, elevate those Nations which bend under the yoke of an atrocious policy. Poles, there are thousands among you who have followed the first General of Europe through the defiles of Italy. Your Battalions are already united with the Army of the brave. Now NAPOLEON marches to you: his eyes observes you: he leads into the heart of Poland those Frenchmen, among whom we have found a second country—who have collected the wrecks of our own legions in their camps—who have treated us as brothers—who have covered our misfortunes with their laurels, those French Generals, among whom your KOSCIUSKO has ceased to consider himself proscribed; before whom he could raise, with a sentiment of consolation, and perhaps of pride, his head, which, though humbled by defeat, never has been dishonoured; and among whom he has been permitted to cherish the love of his Country, and the hope of its future freedom.

"Dear Countrymen, you who, banished from your paternal soil, have still remained Poles in a foreign land; and you who, on the contrary, though rendered foreigners in the midst of Poland, have still remained faithful to your country and your brethren—I summon you all to arise—the time of your deliverance is come!—the Great Nation is beside you—NAPOLEON beholds you—KOSCIUSKO calls to you. Look around you, and see how Europe,

ſhaken to her ancient foundations, is haſtening at the call of Genius to re-conſtruct the ſocial edifice, and to immortalize the nineteenth century by new creations and new claims to future glory.

"Behold how the yoke of the Tyrant of the Seas, of the Enemy of the repoſe of Europe, is breaking on every ſide. The people of all countries are elevating themſelves under the authority of Governments conſtituted by law. Oppreſſed nations are every where advancing to their independence. Poles! what more is neceſſary to be ſaid to animate you, to induce you to become again yourſelves? Doubtleſs, you are ſtill the children of the hero who delivered Europe from the Muſſulman yoke; your hearts are ſtill inflamed with that ardour which formerly made your enemies at once eſteem and dread you. Though your territory has been divided, are you not ſtill united by blood, by language, by misfortune, and by all that is dear among men? If Poland has been effaced from the political map, ſhe ſtill exiſts entire in the hearts of her children! If without the help of France, without any ſupport but a conſciouſneſs of our own rights, and our valour, we were able to make fortune balance between us and the three Empires which united to oppreſs us, what doubt can you have of triumphing, when the Conqueror of the Triple Alliance has paſſed your frontiers—when the man of deſtiny directs his view towards you? Do not you obſerve the armies of your enemies tremble at his approach? See you not the ſhades of the heroes who died in combating for you, preſs around him, and implore his vengeance? Liſten to their ſighs; liſten to the voice of your country, which calls upon you to reſtore her ancient glory and independence.—Poles! eſcaped by a miracle from the ſteel of our aſſaſsins, and the chains of your tyrants, I collected and carried with me the laſt ſighs of my expiring country. Now full of confidence, I breathe my laſt wiſhes among you. Soon ſhall I tread again on that dear paternal land which my arm has defended, which my blood has dyed, and which, when I behold again, I ſhall ſalute with kiſſes, and bathe with my tears. Unfortunate friends, whom I was prevented from following to the grave—dear, brave Countrymen, whom I was compelled to leave under the yoke of an Uſurper, I have lived only in the hope of avenging you—I come to break your chains.—Sacred remains of my Country, I ſalute you with a holy enthuſiaſm; I rejoin you, never more to part. I ſhall ſhew myſelf worthy of the great man, whoſe arm is raiſed to protect us, and worthy of the people, who anſwer to my call. I ſhall aſsiſt in emancipating my Country, and in eſtabiſhing its future proſperity on ſtable baſis. But

if I shall find that the dear name of our Country is with you now only an empty sound, I shall then escape from the common shame, and from my own misfortunes, by burying myself under the noble ruins of Poland. But it cannot be so. The glorious day of Poland redawns—Fate has not conducted NAPOLEON and his invencible troops to the Banks of the Vistula without an object. We are under the Ægis of that Monarch, who overcomes difficulties by prodigies. The re-establishment of Poland is a deed too glorious not to have been reserved by the Eternal Director of all things for him not to achieve."

(Signed) "KOSCIUSKO."

NEW COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS.

The pressure of other more immediate matter has compelled us hitherto to pass over, without its merited praise, the Motion of Mr. Biddulph for the Abolition of Sinecure Places: and with still greater injustice, perhaps, the patriotic reception of it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It must be confessed that it was a spectacle no less novel than pleasing, to see a Minister rising in his place to express his consent to a Commission of inquiry, and concur in the sacrifice of what has been considered by every preceding Minister as their own peculiar means of Influence. We confess that the speech of Lord Henry Petty has given us an unusual satisfaction, though it was nothing more than what we expected from that Nobleman, and the present Administration.

The ground of Mr. Biddulph's Motion were the Reports of the Commissioners of Accounts, appointed and acting in the year 1797. There have been four of these Committees appointed within our own memory:—The first, at the close of the American War—the second, in the year 1783, under the Administration of Lord Shelburne—the third, in the year 1786, under Mr. Pitt—and the fourth, under the same Administration, in the year 1797.

The report issued by the last of these Committees, have been practically more useful than even the more celebrated and voluminous details under the Rockingham Administration. The 27th Report of the Committee of 1797, is the immediate basis of the Motion of Mr. Biddulph; and of the object of a fifth Committee about to be appointed in consequence. This report contains a summary of the Abuses in the Public offices and Public Expenditure, existing in the year in which the report is made.

The greater part of these Abuses, and the consequent unnecessary expenditure, have been subsequently corrected. Two fertile branches, however, still continued for the patriotic exertions of the present Administration—the Sinecure Places in the several Law Offices—and the exorbitant Fee daily incurred.

The object of Mr. Biddulph's Motion is, to appoint a Fifth Commission of Accounts, to inquire into these Abuses and needless Expences, that Parliament may forthwith immediately proceed to their Abolition, or preventive Regulations.

The candid manner in which Lord Henry Petty expressed his concurrence in it, cannot but entitle him equally to the public gratitude and admiration. It appeared, moreover, very satisfactorily, from his statement, that the present Administration had already, silently and without ostentation, entered upon this work of Reform. In the three great branches of the Public Offices—the Customs—the Excise—and the Exchequer—they have already done much. In the Customs and Excise, they had abolished the whole of these Sinecures. In the Exchequer, they had abolished the expensive office of Great Chamberlain, and curtailed the Fees of the Auditors and Tellers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer however, acknowledged, that much yet remained to to be done. He suggested, with equal judgment and generosity, that the Reform should be conducted upon two principles: in the first place, that it should be considered as incumbent upon the honour of the country to reward its servants with a liberality,—with something beyond a mere just and measured equivalent. In the second place, there should be some refuge,—some asylum,—some harbour, for the battered hulks of the State,—some rewards for past services, as well as wages for the present;—in a word, some Sinecures in which the State might support its Civil Veterans, and, in remembrance of their past service, give them a full meal, though only upon Garrison Duty. We must express our full concurrence in these sentiments.

Countess Temple's dress was the most admired on the Birth-Day, for richness, elegance, and taste. She wore *three yards diamonds*, valued at 90,000l. on her dress, besides those on her head and neck.

A number of women have attended within these few days at Earl Spencer's Office, to request permission to accompany their husbands to Botany Buy, who are Convicts. The Noble Earl has granted permission to a number of them to go.

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY
CAPTURED AT
BUENOS AYRES,

but not removed; and was recaptured on the 12th of August.

	DOLLARS.
Goods of the Phillipine Company - - - - - - - - - - -	100,000
Debts due to ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,011,547
4000 Arob B. Tobacco, at 6 dollars, sold for 14,	24,000
200 ditto Parly ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	12,000
50,000 Reams Paper (2 dollars) - - - - - - - - - - -	100,000
Playing Cards -	50,000
5000 Quintals of Quickfilver (40 dollars) - - - - - -	200,000
40,000 lbs. Spanifh Snuff (2 dollars) - - - - - - - -	80,000
20,000 lbs. Havannah ditto (2 dollars) - - - - - - - -	40,000
37,500 lbs. Bark ($1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	56,250
	1,673,797
Veffels and Floating Property - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,500,000
	3,173,797

NOTE.—No valuation is made in this ftatement of the Timber, Treafury in Treafury, Powder in the Magazine, and of Armoury and Ordnance Stores.

LONDON,—JANUARY 28.

The Governor of *St. Helena*, we underftand, is recalled home, to explain the embarkation of his Majefty's troops from that ifland, on the Expedition to the Spanifh Main.

The German accounts ftate, that no quarter was given on either fide in the late action between the Ruffians and French.

A Rear-Admiral in the French fervice, and who has been upwards of a year and a half a prifoner of war on board the Sandwich, is an eloquent monument of French *gafconading*. During the fhort interval of Peace, in the Addington Adminiftration, that Officer declared, *unblufhingly*, in prefence of feveral moft refpectable naval and military characters of this country, that in the event of his being attacked by even a very fuperior force, (*he fuppofed Six to One*) he would not ftrike to the Britifh; and he further infifted, that when a French fhip of war ftruck, the Captain muft be a *coward* by *inftinct!* All this, however, was nothing but "*verba et voces,*" for his 74 ftruck without firing a gun to a Britifh *frigate!!*

A General Court Martial is to fit early in the next week, for the trial of a Field Officer of a noble Irifh family.—It would be greatly indecorous, *pendente lite*, to communicate the nature of the charges to be exhibited againft the refpectable prifoner.

ABOLITION OF CERTAIN OFFICES IN IRELAND.

Sir John Newport's Bill, for the Abolition of certain Offices in Ireland has been printed. It enacts, that

The ſeveral and reſpective ports of Baltimore, Belfaſt, Cork, Denaghadee, Drogheda, Dundalk, Galway, Killybeggs, Kinſale, Larne, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, Roſs, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Youghal; the office of Searcher, Packer, and Gauger, in the ſeveral and reſpective ports of Dublin, Belfaſt, Cork, and Drugheda; the office of Searcher in the ſeveral and reſpective ports of Donaghadee, Dundalk, Galway, Kinſale, Larne, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, Roſs, Strangford, Waterford, Wexford, and Youghal; the office of Taſter of Wines and Surveyor of Outs, and the office of Surveyor General of Ireland, ſhall not, nor ſhall any of them, from and after the

be granted to any perſon or perſons whomſoever; and that ſuch of the ſaid ſeveral offices as are vacant, ſhall forthwith be, and the ſame are hereby wholly aboliſhed; and that ſuch of them as are not vacant, ſhall hereafter, from time to time, as the ſame ſhall reſpectively become vacant, be in like manner aboliſhed; and the ſame are hereby, from and after the reſpective times when the ſame ſhall reſpectively become vacant as aforeſaid, wholly aboliſhed.

And be it further enacted, That the ſeveral offices in the Cuſtoms and Port Duties of Ireland, herein after ſpecified, that is to ſay, the office of Comptroller and Accountant General, the office of Examinator of Cuſtoms, the office of Craner and Wharfinger in the port of Dublin, the office of Regiſter General of Shipping for Ireland, the office of Cuſtomer of the port of Dublin, uſually called Cuſtomer and Collector of the port of Dublin, the office of Clerk of Ship Entries in the port of Dublin, the office of Clerk of the Coaſt for Dublin, the office of Comptroller of the ſeveral and reſpective ports of Dublin, Belfaſt, Cork, Drogheda, Dundalk, Killybeggs, Kinſale, Larne, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, Roſs, Sligo, Straagford, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Youghal, being offices, the duties whereof are in part uſeful and neceſſary, ſhall not, nor ſhall any of ſuch offices, from and after the

be granted to any perſon or perſons, by patent or otherwiſe, ſave as hereinafter mentioned; and that ſuch of them as are vacant, ſhall forthwith be aboliſhed, and the ſame are hereby aboliſhed, ſave as hereinafter provided; and that ſuch of them as are not vacant, ſhall hereafter, from time to time, as the ſame ſhall reſpectively become vacant, be in like manner aboliſhed; and the ſame are hereby ac, cordingly, from and after the reſepctive times when the ſame ſhall reſpectively become vacant, aboliſhed, ſave as hereinafter mentioned.

LONDON—JANUARY 22.

This day a Meeting of the Royal Society will be held, to vote a new Secretary, in place of the late Dr. Gray, when it is generally ſuppoſed Mr. Day will be unanimouſly choſen.—Another and more ſerious object will alſo engroſs them—the cancelling the ſheet of their proceedings, which announced the name of the *ſoi-diſant Kings of Brentford*, viz. Wirtemberg and Bavaria, as made by Bonaparte, and to ſubſtitute their proper and generally acknowledged titles in their place.

INTERFERENCE IN THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

EXTRACT FROM THE TRIAL OF GEORGE ROSE, ESQ. IN THE YEAR 1791, NOW RE-PUBLISHED BY JEFFERY AND BUDD, PALL-MALL.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

George Clubb was called by Mr. Mingay; but not immediately appearing, Mr. Erſkine *punningly* obſerved, that he was, no doubt, a "*knocking down* fellow," one of the Meſſengers to the Treaſury; and therefore a man whom the *Treaſury* might ſafely entruſt with *any buſineſs*.

[The evidence of this *diſintereſted* gentleman was ſo *intereſting*, and made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion on every one who heard it, that it may not be improper to give it in detail, together with the queſtions that were put to him.]

Examined by Mr. MINGAY.

Q. Is your name GEORGE CLUBB, Sir?—A. It is.

Q. What are you, Clubb?—A. *A Meſſenger to His Majeſty's Treaſury.*

Q. Do you recollect the conteſted Election between my Lord HOOD and Lord JOHN TOWNSHEND?—A. Perfectly, Sir.

Q. Do you know GEORGE SMITH, the maſter of the *Star and Garter, in King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter*, the Plaintiff in this action?—A. Very well, Sir.

Q. Was his houſe open for my Lord HOOD and his friends at that Election?—A. *I was a friend* to my Lord HOOD and *alſo a friend* to Mr. SMITH.

Q. Is that an anſwer to my queſtion, Sir? I aſk you, Sir, upon your oath, whether Mr. SMITH's houſe was not open for my Lord HOOD and his friends during that conteſted Election between him and Lord JOHN TOWNSHEND?—A. His houſe was opened.

Q. By whoſe order?—A. By the order of that Gentleman (*pointing at Mr. Froſt the Solicitor*), I went to Mr. SMITH, and told him as a friend, "Open your houſe immediately—I will be reſponſible for a *Buttock of Beef, a Ham, and a Fillet of Veal*."—(This excited a burſt of laughter.)

Q. Do you know Mr. ROSE?—A. I *know* Mr. ROSE *perfectly well*; he is one of the *Secretaries of the Treaſury*.

Q. Did you ever ſee him at Mr. SMITH's?—A. I never did.

Q. Did Mr. ROSE *order* you to go to Mr. SMITH, and tell him to open his houſe for Lord HOOD?—A. He was *angry* for *my mentioning* that Mr. SMITH's houſe was to be opened.

Q. Why did you deſire Mr. SMITH to open his houſe?—A. I wiſhed to do Mr. SMITH good.

Q. *Did you ever carry any meſſage from* Mr. SMITH to Mr. ROSE?—A. I did.

Q. What did Mr. ROSE ſay?—A. *He ſaid he was troubled with this man's nonſenſe; and I once ſaw him take one of* Mr. SMITH's *letters and throw it into the fire.*

Q. Do you know that the Plaintiff's Bill was delivered to Mr. ROSE?—A. I do not remember the Plaintiff's Bill being delivered to Mr. ROSE. Mr. SMITH has been paid his two Bills.

Q. By whom?—A. Mr. FROST the Solicitor paid him the one, and Mr. JACKSON the other.

Q. *Do you know from* WHAT SOURCE *this money came?*—A. *It was raised by a* SUBSCRIPTION *of* Gentlemen.

Q. Of *what Gentlemen?*—A. Of those Gentlemen who chose to subscribe to it.

Q. Were *you* a Subscriber?—A. I was not.

Q. Was Mr. Rose a Subscriber?—I don't know that he was.

Q. What occasion was there for a *Subscription?*—A. Mr. *Frost's* Order was refused by Mr. SMITH. He would not take Mr. FROST's Note, because it was not sufficiently *explicit.*

Q. In what situation was Mr. FROST at that time?—A. He was Solicitor and Agent to Lord Hood.

Q. You told us before, that *you* was a *friend* to Lord HOOD. I suppose you only *know* him as a Candidate for Westminster?—[Here the Witness swelled into consequence.]—A. Sir, *I have the* HONOUR *to know* Lord HOOD *personally.*

Q. Did you *never* tell Mr. SMITH that Mr. ROSE *would pay him?*—A. I never did.

Q. How then was SMITH to be paid?—A. He was to be paid like the rest, by Mr. FROST and Mr. JACKSON.

Q. From what fund?—A. *That I do not know.*

Q. Was Mr. SMITH never introduced to Mr. Rose?—[Here again the Gentleman assumed an air of dignity]—A. Sir, I *had the honour of* PRODUCING *the* INTERVIEW *between* THESE TWO GENTLEMEN!

Cross examined by Mr. BEARCROFT.

Q. Now attend, *Clubb.* Has not Lord HOOD's Committee paid Mr. SMITH a great deal of money?—A. they undoubtedly have.

Q. You said, that you have mentioned the name of SMITH to Mr. ROSE?—A. I put down the *names* of Mr. *Smith's* house and of his *Brother's* house; and *suggested* to Mr. ROSE and Mr. STEEL, that they were proper houses.

Q. Was any other person present?—[Here a good deal of hesitation and unwillingness ensued.]—A. I CANNOT RECOLLECT who was in the room when that was mentioned.

Q. (Mr. ERSKINE.) You *must* recollect, Sir."—[At last out came the answer.]—A. Mr. PITT *was in the room!*

Q. You say, then, that Mr. PITT was in the room with Mr. Rose and Mr. Steel, at the time *you suggested to them the propriety* of opening Mr. SMITH's house for Lord HOOD and *his Friends?*—A. *He was.*

Q. What made you think that Mr. SMITH's house was a house more proper to be opened than any other?—A. *Because he was a* PATRIOTIC MAN, *and I thought he would go ANY LENGTHS in the Cause; and therefore I recommended him to* Mr. PITT, Mr. STEEL, *and* Mr. ROSE.

Q. You say he was a *patriotic* man—Why do you say so?—A. Because he had gone £20 or £30 out of pocket, and therefore *I recommended* him to these Gentlemen: I believed him to be staunch in the Cause; he detected a great number of bad votes polled for Lord JOHN TOWNSHEND.

Q. I believe, *at last, he began to slacken?*—A. No, *he did not slacken,* but

perfevered, and went A GREAT LENGTH indeed; but it was *never* fuppofed he would *charge* any thing for his TROUBLE!

Q. Did Mr. Rofe employ him?—A. No, he was *employed* by MYSELF! *I recommended* him to Mr. Rofe; and he *having complained* he could get nothing for his TROUBLE and expence, I applied to a "certain Gentleman."—[Lord KENYON, from his impartial love of Juftice, here interpofed his authority, and took up the examination of the Witnefs himfelf.]

Q. *Who* was that "*certain Gentleman*," Sir?—A. I *beg* you will hear me—I *fpoke and recommended* him to a *certain Gentleman*."

Q. (Lord KENYON)—*Who? Who?*—A. *I beg you will excufe me.*

Q. (Lord KENYON)—No, Sir, *you muft anfwer the queftion.*—A. I SPOKE TO Mr. ROSE.—[Here the bufinefs was interruped by a burft of laughter.]

Q. (Mr. BEARCROFT.) *What* did *you* fay to Mr. Rofe?—A. I told him this man *had gone* a confiderable way in detecting bad votes polled for Lord JOHN TOWNSHEND, and that he could detect five or fix hundred of them, but could not *proceed* without money.

Q. Well, *what anfwer* did Mr. Rofe make to that?—A. He faid, "Mr. Smith might give them *victuals and drink*, but he muft not go too far. He goes too great lengths; he muft not go too far." I told Mr. ROSE that he was *very ftrenuous in the Caufe.*

Re-examined by Mr. MINGAY.

Q. You fay then, CLUBB, that when you mentioned the bufinefs to Mr. ROSE, he had no objections to allow SMITH for the *victuals and drink*, but defired that he would not go on too far?—A. He did.

Q. I think you fay that Mr. SMITH had done fome bufinefs, and had put himfelf to fome expence in detecting thefe bad votes, before you mentioned him to Mr. ROSE?—A. He had. Mr. ROSE faid he was a troublefome fellow; and he frequently *extorted* an *anfwer* from Mr. ROSE.

Q. Well, Sir, when you came back from Mr. ROSE, did you *communicate this converfation* which paffed between you and Mr. ROSE, to Mr. Smith?—A. When I came back, I told Mr. Smith, he might *go on* to collect bad votes, but muft not go on too far.

Mr. FROST, the Solicitor, was then called and fworn; but before he gave his teftimony, he addreffed the Bench as follows:

"My Lord,

"I am fworn: but before I proceed to give my teftimony on "my oath, confidering the fituation in which I ftand to the Par-"ties in this caufe, I wifh to have fome directions from your Lord-"fhip, whether I fhould anfwer fome queftions that may be "put to me by the Counfel. I prefcribed this rule to myfelf"—

Lord KENYON.—"Don't make a fpeech, Sir. Tell me what you wifh me to do—the Law admits of no fuch delicacy."

Mr. Froft then proceeded in his evidence as follows:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury,

"The contefted Election for Weftminfter ended on the fourth "of Auguft, 1788. In the months of September and October "following, Mr. Smith came frequently to me, and brought me

"lists of bad votes, which he had discovered at the preceding
" Election. After frequent visits, and some circumstances hav-
" ing passed between Mr. Smith and me, I thought it necessary
" to go to Mr. ROSE, to ask him if Smith was a proper person
" to be trusted, because the communications were of some con-
" sequence. When I had an interview with Mr. Rose, I told
" him of the visits which I had from Smith, respecting these bad
" votes, and asked him whether Smith might be trusted? Mr.
" Rose *said I might with great safety trust Smith, for they knew him*
" *well.*" This was in the Treasury. On the 28th of October,
" I had a list of bad votes from Mr. Smith, which I examined
" during a long period, when Mr. Smith and I understood each
" other. It was by Mr. Rose's direction, that Mr. Smith had
" collected bad votes in September and October. He returned
" me lists of upwards of six hundred bad votes. This business
" he performed, in my opinion, with ability and zeal, and his
" bill was extremely reasonable. After he had gone some length,
" he applied to me repeatedly for money. I kept a distinct ac-
" count of those persons employed by the *Treasury*, from those
" whom I employed, as *Agent of Lord* Hood. Upon my refu-
" sing to give him money, he brought me this bill."

[Here Mr. FROST produced a bill, delivered to him by the Plaintiff: It amounted to £59. In this bill Mr. ROSE was intitled debtor to the Plaintiff; on which appeared, in the handwriting of Mr. ROSE.—" MODERATE, AND OUGHT TO BE PAID"

Frost then continued his narrative.—" After I had seen Mr.
" Rose, I told Mr. Smith, that if he would bring a letter to me
" from Mr. Rose, I would pay him for his services in this busi-
" ness."

Mr. Frost was here asked by Mr. Mingay, whether Mr. Rose had not told him, that he meant to do Smith some favour? To which Mr, Frost replied, that he did not recollect —But on Mr. Mingay mentioning the EXCISE, and Lord KENYON requesting that the *whole truth* might come out, Mr. Frost answered in these words:

" *When I was speaking to Mr.* Rose, *of* Smith, *Mr.* Rose *said,*
" *that there was something of a* PROSECUTION *going on with the*
" EXCISE *against* Smith, *and as a mark of the* TRUST *and* CON-
" FIDENCE *they had in* HIM, *they had* INTERFERED, *and*
" STEPT IN *to* SERVE HIM; *but in what way was not ex-*
" *plained.*

" The List were brought to me complete in a long Roll, which
" had been delivered to Mr. Rose; and he never denied that he

"was to pay Mr. Smith. The Plaintiff has no claim upon me "or my Lord Hood."

Mr. ERSKINE.—"My Lord, this is our case."

☞ *The Jury gave to the full amount.*

LONDON—FEBRUARY 22.

Carleton-House is to undergo several great *improvements!!* An additional wing is intended to be built towards Cockspur-street, and part of Warwick-house is to be pulled down; the Surveyors measured the ground on Friday.

Oliver Maillard, a Cordelir, had the reputation of being one of the most famous preachers of his time. Having glanced, in his sermons at some traits applicable to the conduct of Louis XI. the irritated Monarch desired the Preacher to be told that he would drown him. "The King is master,," replied Maillard; "but, tell him, that I shall arrive sooner in Paradise *by water*, than he will *with all his post horses.*"

The inhabitans of Henley and its environs, have presented Thomas Chapman, only 13 years of age, with a pair of silver cups, value 15 guineas, and a watch, with gold seals &c. value 9l. 5s. as a reward for his intrepidity in saving William Russell, a child of eight or nine years of age, from being drowned, on the 10th of May last. He had all his clothes on, and leaped from a height of seven feet from the water, which was from 12 to 16 feet deep, and close to the side of that part of the stream called the Mill Tail. The child, who had also his clothes on, had sunk twice, but was saved by the intrepid youth's taking hold of him as he was sinking a third time, and swimming out with him.

FASHIONABLE NONSENSE.—A Morning Paper says—"It is whispered in the *Beaux Monde*, that notwithstanding her Grace of Gordon has taken an elegant house at Edinburgh, for the winter, that she proposes to take a *transient peep* of London, and make a short visit to her daughter the Duchess of Richmond, ere she becomes *domicilie* in Caledonia."

Fontenelle, at the age of 97, after saying many amiable and gallant things to the young and beautiful Mad. Helvetius, passed before her, without perceiving her, in order to place himself at table: "See," said Madame Helvetius, "how I ought to value your gallantries: you pass before me without looking at me."—"Madame," said the old man, "*if I had looked at you, I could not have passed.*"

STATE OF POLAND.

The French Imperial Revolutioniſts ſpeak much of the 'deſpotiſm,' under which Poland has bent, ſince the partition of that country, and ſeem to argue, that the condition of the inhabitants ought to impreſs the Governments of Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia with ſome fear of marching their armies through it.

Theſe politicians do not diſtinguiſh between the cauſes and the effects of the partition of Poland. The cauſe, or motive, to that meaſure we all know to have been highly criminal. An agreement to the neighbouring Powers to permit, according to certain proportions, the indulgence, claimed by the rapacity of each, ſtood inſtead of juſtice and morality, upon the occaſion. But it has happened by the influence of that Unſeen Wiſdom which defeats the cunning, and remedies the wickedneſs of man, that the effects of this partition upon the condition of the Poles themſelves, have been perhaps, more beneficial, than that of any political meaſure operating within a ſimilar period upon any people whatever. It is wonderful, at this time of day, to find any man deceived, by the term *Republic of Poland*, into a notion, that the people there had any *liberty* of which it was poſſible for Ruſſia, or Auſtria, or even Turkey, or *Morocco*, to deprive them. The Nobles, indeed, who were pretty numerous, had liberty enough. Their fear of each other was almoſt their only reſtriction. For them there was no law, becauſe the Monarch, who was nominally the head of the laws, had no ſtrength to enforce them. There being no law, no effectual law, for the ſuperior claſſes, the inferior, of courſe, could have no liberty. Many of the Nobles had the power, formally acknowledged, of life and death over the tenants, or inhabitants of their domains, and thoſe, who had not ſtrictly this dreadful *right*, often found an equivalent for it in the inſufficiency of the King's controul. Thus the greater part of the Poles lived under that intenſe and immediate tyranny, which is known to prevail, when the territorial proprietor is at the ſame time the political governor.

The Auſtrian, Ruſſian, and Pruſſian Governments have controuled theſe Nobles, and ſo far benefited the people, as to relieve them from the caprice of their local tyrants, ſubjecting them to known laws and to Civil Magiſtrates.

The Netely ſchooner, has been captured in the Weſt Indies by two French frigates.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The *Prussian Royal Gazette*, published at Koningsberg contains the Proclamation, or State Paper, of the King of Prussia.

This instrument opens with noticing the unfortunate issue of the battle of *Jena*; after which, "the King was of course induced to propose an armistice: he thought he might promise himself a good reception in this undertaking, as during the battle, *he had received a letter from the Emperor Napoleon*, full of friendly expressions."—How weak—how very weak—must the King of Prussia have been, to rely upon the "friendly expressions" of Bonaparte.

Lucchesini, as we already knew, was afterwards dispatched to the head quarters of Bonaparte, with full powers to negociate a peace; and, says this Paper, "his Majesty's proposals were deemed so moderate, that on the 30th of October they were accepted, as the basis of a peace, by the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc, who was charged by the Emperor and King with the conduct of the negociations.—Upon these basis, the peace might have been concluded without loss of time; and the King, on his part, had actually taken all the necessary measures to fulfil the conditions of the peace without delay, immediately after its conclusion."

The King of Prussia, however, soon found, that Bonaparte had no wish for peace; and the latter at length declared, that he, "*must avail himself of the unfortunate situation into which Prussia had fallen, in consequence of the battle of the 14th, to conclude a peace with Russia and England.*" This declaration left no doubt remaining. The basis of peace which had been formally concluded were now entirely set aside; and, instead of these, an armistice was proposed on the part of the French, the conditions of which, at the very moment when it was supposed every difficulty had been got over, were increased with every advantage obtained by the enemy.—The King of Prussia, at length, concluded the armistice, the terms of which have been some time before the Public. This armistice was accompanied by a Declaration from Talleyrand, on the part of France, containing the following passage:—"Four coalitions, the last of which has produced the present war, have been formed against France. Every one of the four has been conquered. The victories obtained over each of them, have placed vast territories in the power of his Majesty the Emperor and King. Three times has France, with a moderation unexampled in history, restored the whole, or nearly the whole of its conquests, and re-established on their thrones, without almost any diminution of their power, Princes who were hurled from them by victory.

The conduct which his Majesty the Emperor has thrice pursued, he is still disposed to follow, without considering that this extreme moderation may, before the expiration of ten years, produce a fifth coalition. But in the course of these perpetually reviving wars, France, Spain, and Holland, have lost their colonies. It is natural, it is just, that the countries which the right of war has placed in the Emperor's power, should be employed as compensations for these colonies."

Talleyrand proceeds, to state that, that which particularly distinguishes the injury done to France, by the fourth coalition, is, that the Porte has lost its independence; and concludes with insisting, that Bonaparte cannot restore any of the territories which the chance of arms has placed in his power, before the Ottoman Porte shall be reinstated in the plenitude of all its rights over Wallachia and Moldavia, and that its absolute independence shall be recognized and guaranteed.

His Majesty now saw no hopes of peace; and, if he had been inclined to indulge such a hope, " it was no longer in his power to fulfil the conditions expressed—to compel the retreat of the Russian armies; for as the French troops, even during the armistice, had advanced towards the Vistula, it was then impossible to arrest the march of the Russians, who saw their own frontiers threatened."

The Prussian Proclamation then states, that the King was under the necessity of withholding his ratification of the armistice; and that "*it only remained for his Majesty to solicite the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburgh to negociate with him for the basis of a general peace with the Emperor Napoleon*"—This, we find, his Majesty did. We can perceive nothing great or magnanimous in this part of the Proclamation;—nothing that can inspire us with confidence in the character or conduct of the King of Prussia. His sordid policy, in so long submitting to the insults of the French, and in seizing upon Hanover, could only be equalled by the meanness with which he sued for peace. In his application to the English and Russian Cabinets, he appears to have been weak, to suppose that Great Britain would restore the Cape, Buenos Ayres, &c. and that Russia would concur in the re establishment of the French influence at Constantinople, in order that he might regain possession of his capital.—We must really congratulate ourselves, that the Russians are in sufficient force on the other side of the Vistula, to oppose the French, and at the same time *to controul the Prussians.* The Emperor of Russia, we sincerely hope, will continue to act as a principal, and not as an auxiliary.

VARIETIES OF LITERATURE, ARTS, SCIENCE, &c.

Mr. Davy, in the concluding Lecture of the firſt part of his Courſe on *Vegetable Chemiſtry*, gave a new theory to account for the Fairy Rings, ſo common in ſome meadow lands. They have of late years, been generally ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the electric fluid; but, according to Mr. Davy, every fungus exhauſts the ground on which it grows, ſo that no other can exiſt on the ſame ſpot: it ſheds its ſeed around, and on the ſecond year, inſtead of a ſingle fungus as a centre, a number ariſe in an exetor ring, around the ſpot where the individual ſtood: theſe exhauſt the ground on which they have come to perfection; and, on the ſucceeding year, the ring becomes ſtill larger, from the ſame principle of divergency. Mr. Davy acknowledged himſelf indebted to Dr. Wollaſton for this ingenious theory.

The Copleyan Medal has been adjudged to T. A. Knight, Eſq. for his numerous diſcoveries in *vegetable phyſiology*. Sir Joſeph Banks, upon preſenting Mr. Knight with the reward of his labours and high merit, pronounced a moſt able diſcourſe on the purſuits of this gentleman. He noticed his reſearches and obſervations on the alburnous juices of plants, in its *aſcent* elaborating the buds and leaves, and in its *deſcent* forming wood; and of his diſcovery of the natural decay of apple trees, and of the grafts, which decline and become unproductive at the ſame time with the parent ſtock. The learned Preſident referred next to the experiments, which went to prove that all vegetables radiate by gravitation, only and not by any inſtinctive energy; that new and ſuperior ſpecies of apples may be produced from ſeed; and that impregnating the pollen was found to be an advantageous ſubſtitute for grafting. He then alluded to the new and very valuable ſpecies of pears produced by Mr. Knight, and to a new ſpecies of vines, which bear grapes, not only ſuperior in flavour to others hitherto known, but which are capable of arriving at perfection, even in the moſt adverſe ſeaſons, in our climate. For theſe, and other diſcoveries ably enumerated by the learned Preſident, the Copleyan Medal was adjudged to Mr. Knight, whoſe ſucceſsful labours in this branch of natural hiſtory, have probably ſurpaſſed thoſe of any other Philoſopher, in developing the economy of vegetation, and the laws of vegetable life.

Dr. Robertſon, Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry at Oxford, has lately preſented to the Royal Society, a paper on "*The Preceſſion of the Equinoxes*;" in which he has ſuggeſted ſome new methods

of aſcertaining, with greater accuracy than has hitherto been done, the calculations of compound rotatory motion.

Mr. Cumberland has lately given to the public a deſcription of a very ſimple and uſeful ſcale for dividing the vaniſhing lines in perſpective. It is thus formed: take a ſheet of paper, and having made an horizontal line, fix on a point, as a centre, called the point of ſight; this point is croſſed with diagonal lines in various directions; and thus an inſtrument is prepared, that will be a ſure guide to an inexperienced eye, in taking the perſpective lines of all objects placed at right angles, ſuch as ſtreets, buildings, churches, apartments, by merely placing it under the leaf to be drawn on. To render the inſtrument more complete, a plate of glaſs ſhould be added, of the ſame ſize as the leaf of the drawing book, on which the dark lines ſhould be drawn.

The London Medical Society propoſe to confer the Fothergillian gold medal upon the authors of the beſt eſſays on the following ſubjects:—

Queſtions for the year 1807.—The beſt account of the epidemic fevers which have prevailed at ſeveral times in North America, Spain, and Gibraltar, ſince the year 1793, and whether they are the ſame or different diſeaſes?

For the year 1808.—What are the beſt methods of preventing and of curing epidemic dyſentery?

For the year 1809.—What are the criterira by which epidemic diſorders that are not infectious may be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are?

For the year 1810.—What are the qualities in the atmoſphere moſt to be deſired under the various circumſtances of pulmonary conſumption.

It has been lately recommended that, excepting the lancet employed in *vaccination*, all the inſtruments of ſurgery ſhould be dipped into *oil* at the moment when they are going to be uſed; by which method the pain of the ſubject operated upon will always be diminiſhed. It is recommended to make all inſtruments of a blood-heat a little before the operation.

Although Louis, the Corſican King of Holland, has ſuffered neutral veſſels, with Britiſh goods on board, to depart his ports, contrary to the decree of his Royal Brother Nap, he has not let them depart without a ſqueeze, each owner being obliged to pay 2½ per cent. for this recovery of his own property.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JANUARY 23, 1807.

JOHN FENTON CAWTHORNE.

General PORTER.—"Sir, in pursuance of the notice which I formerly gave, I now rise to submit my intended motion to the house; and in doing so, I must confess, that I feel considerably embarrassed in regard to the most proper mode of procedure. I am sure that the house will acquit me of any animosity towards the person who is the object of it. I profess myself perfectly unconscious of entertaining any animosity against that individual; but I am called upon by an imperious sense of duty, as a member of this house, to maintain its character and respectability, as well as to support the honor of that profession to which I am attached. Having said thus much, it may not appear surprising, that I should take up this question, and act with the strictest impartiality in the case of a gentlemam, who, having been tried by a Court Martial, composed of sixteen respectable officers of the army, and after having been found guilty of eleven charges out of fourteen, and having incurred the severest sentence, I do not conceive that it is necessary for me to state any thing further as an apology for my conduct in bringing forward the motion, which I mean now to submit to the house. The first object which I wish to accomplish is, to propose the adoption of some means by which the house may be enabled to become fully possessed of the case to which I allude; and after that has taken place, I shall put it to their own feelings and good sense, whether or not it be proper that a person should remain in a situation amongst us, which, in a former Parliament, he was declared incapable of holding? It is unnecessary for me, previous to the accomplishment of my first object, to enter much at large upon the subject. It is already in the recollection of many, and when this first motion is agreed to, it will come under the notice of all. When the information which I am now to move for has been laid before, and fully considered by, the house, I shall more fully state my sentiments, and follow up this previous step with some further procedure. I shall not, therefore, trouble the house further at present, than by moving—"That the charges made against John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. a member of this house, and the sentence pronounced against him, in consequence of the decision of a general Court Martial, and the proceedings had thereon, in the years 1795 and 1796, be laid before the house."

This motion was seconded by Mr. SPENCER STANHOPE; on its being put from the Chair,

Mr. JOHN FENTON CAWTHORNE rose, and, addressing the Speaker, said—"I do not know, Sir, whether I be rightly in order in rising to express my sentiments upon this occasion, but I wish that the honorable gentleman who has just now submitted this motion to the house, would produce some precedents on which to ground his procedure, or at least state more fully the circumstances which have induced him to do so, in order that it may be perfectly understood by the house. I do not, in stating these as my sentiments, mean that the house should let the matter rest for a single moment longer than what may be absolutely necessary for adopting the most eligible line of conduct; nor do I suggest them from any tenderness of feeling towards myself—I rest my argument, that he ought to proceed upon the ground of precedents, upon this, that it is consistent with the law of the land and jurisprudence of this country, that no man who has been acquitted or condemned by the sentence of a Court, can be tried and punished again

by the same judicature.—This principle, I think it will not be denied, has been found to be so salutary, that no man will dare to infringe it. It is the established law of the land, and the greatest benefits have been derived from it. But Sir, there is another reason, and one which, I am convinced, will weigh considerably upon this house, which I may urge for the adoption of the most regular and proper line of procedure upon this occasion; I conceive, that a person is legally qualified to be a representative in Parliament, when he is returned by a large body of electors, without any opposition. If I was not qualified to sit here, when so called, I certainly think that the time has passed in which any opposition could have been made. It is certainly most irregular, and inconsistent with all precedents, to hear persons come forward at this distance of time, to state objections against the return of a member who has been elected the representative of one of the largest county towns in this kingdom, without any opposition whatever. Under these circumstances, I shall certainly never shrink from that inquiry into the sentence of the Court Martial, if there be found any precedent to justify such an investigation at this distance of time. All the instances which I have read or heard of, justify the proposition which I have laid down in regard to the established law of the land. Several of them must be in the remembrance of most gentlemen here. We have a precedent in the case of Mr. Wilkes; in 1711, the case of Mr. Walpole; and in 1698, we have several other cases, which tend to show the impropriety of the present motion. The honorable Mover insinuates that he means nothing personal towards me, that he entertains no animosity; I therefore take it very kind in him the bringing forward of this measure. I will not state what I have formerly stated, as I am now in a very different situation. I was then certainly both more impressed and oppressed; yet if I had known what I know now, I should not then have taken up the time of the house in making such a defence as I did. Had I known the opinion of a great Law Officer, high in authority, to be, that he thought the decision of a Court Martial too flimsy for the House of Commons to form a judgment upon, I should certainly not have troubled the House so much upon the former occasion."

Lord HOWICK—"Sir, not having been conscious, that there should be any opposition to the present motion, I did not conceive that it would be necessary for me to speak upon the subject thereof, upon the present occasion; but what has fallen from the member opposite, who has just now delivered his sentiments, occasions me to state, that I think he has fallen into some mistake as to the nature of our proceedings. It is not the intention of my honorable friend, who has made this motion, to try the case again; he merely means to ascertain, by the judgment of this house, whether a person labouring under the stigma of such a sentence, pronounced by a Court Martial, be a fit person to sit as a member amongst us? Whether or not the house has the power to expel him? And if it has a power, whether or not that the power should be exerted in the present instance? Such, Sir, is the state of the question at present before us; and I conceive it to be one of the utmost importance, both as affecting the character of the individual against whom it applies, the character of the House of Commons, and also as it affects the principles which govern the rights of the electors of this kingdom. There can be no question more deserving of the most active attention; and it is, indeed, a great satisfaction to observe, that, upon one of such a nature, involving considerations of the importance I have described there, does not appear to exist any mixture of passion or party spirit, as might be supposed likely to arise on such an occasion. My honorable friend who has made this motion, has evinced, as I indeed expected, from a knowledge of his character, the greatest temper, calmness, and propriety of

conduct. He has not acted like a person inclined to oppress, but as one who entertains a conscientious regard of what he conceives to be the interest of the public, and the honor of the house. His example, I hope, will be followed throughout the remainder of this discussion, in order to form our dicision upon such grounds as will be consistent with all the interests involved in it. With that view, I shall so far agree with the sentiments of the last speaker, as to follow up the present motion with another, for the purpose of ascertaining what precedents can be found upon our Journals, either similar or analogous to the present case, in order to instruct us in our judgment upon the subject. It was my intention, I say, not to have spoken upon this motion, but to have interposed another one for the appointment of a Committee to search the Journals for such precedents as might be found to apply for the present case. I am not, however, aware Sir, of any being to be found exactly similar; but I am sure that there are many analogous in it, even within the recollection of the house. It must, surely, be the wish of the house to proceed to the examination of this question, with our minds as well informed upon the subject as possible, from our Journals.—This proposal appears so reasonable, that I am not aware of its being necessary to urge any thing further to show the propriety of it. No objection can be stated to it, even by the individual most materially interested, that it should be conducted upon constitutional principles. Some delay may, by this mode, be occasioned, but it will be very inconsiderable; but should it lead to consequences disagreeable to the individual most interested, he must recollect that he had only himself to blame, having led himself into that situation in which his conduct must again become the subject of public discussion. However much the considerations of inconvenience may intervene, we must not extend them so far as to prevent our taking such steps as may appear most consistent with the regularity of our proceedings; and, therefore, after this motion has been agreed to, I shall submit a motion to the purport I have stated, as being one of the best fitted to the general interests of the House and the Country."

Mr. SPENCER STANHOPE said, "that he had seconded the motion of his honorable friend with the intention of following it up with one similar to that now suggested by the noble Lord. Whether they should find precedents or not, he thought it was proper to adopt that course, although merely *pro forma*, it being the most regular and consistent mode of proceeding to express their opinion upon the subject.

Mr. HERBERT:—" Sir, I do not conceive that this can be a question which can at all rest upon precedent. The only questions here, are, whether the house can, in any case, have a primary right of expulsion; and if it has that right, whether it can also have the right of re-expulsion. If it be established that this house has both of these rights, the next question is one of propriety; or, whether there be a case before the house which affords to us sufficient grounds to justify our exercising that discretionary power. I do not, by any means, think that the right of re-expulsion is a question which can be determined by, or depend upon, precedent; and as to expulsion, I do not think that any gentleman will venture to deny our right. It is one which I conceive to stand admitted, and I therefore imagine, that the other must follow of course. The question immediately before the house for discussion, is not, therefore, a question of precedent, but of principle. The right of expulsion, I say, exists in this house, for the protection of its honor, safety, respectability, and dignity. I know that some individuals in this house are determined to argue, that a question of this nuture does not fall to be discussed here; but that it depends entirely upon the right of electors; or that the re-election of a member, after the original expulsion, has given him an opportunity of rectifying his incapacity, and fitting him to sit in the House of Commons. I do not, however, conceive

that ſuch a right can be veſted in electors; they have no right to enforce what the House of Commons has formerly diſapproved of. It is perfectly ridiculous to ſay, that there can be ſent back to Parliament a perſon whom they have formerly declared to ſociety, and to the world, to be totally unfit to ſit in it. I too am anxious that ſuch a delicate queſtion ſhould be argued with the utmoſt calmeſs and lenity towards the individual ſo implicated. Upon the ground of its being a queſtion which ought to be argued upon principle, I ſhall not reſiſt the motion which has been made."

General GASCOYNE—"Sir, in riſing to deliver my ſentiments upon this ſubject, I declare that I have as little perſonal motives as the honorable gentleman who made the motion, or the noble Lord who ſucceeded him. After what I have heard fall from that noble Lord (Howick), the ſearching for precedents, would, I think, only tend to unneceſſary delay. That noble Lord has told us, that he does not believe there is any precedent exactly ſimilar; if ſo, where is the neceſſity of ſeeking for information, where none is to be found? If any precedent be wanted to regulate our proceedings, have we not a precedent in the caſe of Cawthorne being expelled from this houſe, in the year 1796? Have we not, Sir, this precedent, that this ſelf-ſame individual was expelled from amongſt us, for ungentlemanlike and highly reprehenſible conduct? Yes, Sir, this I conceive to be a precedent, than which, we could not poſſibly deſire any one more ſimilar. I am ſorry, Sir, to ſay any thing that may hurt or wound the feelings of any man; but when we find that the individual alluded to, perſiſts in ſitting here as a member of this houſe, I think that he himſelf is the original cauſe of it. If, Sir, there was actually no precedent, would this houſe I would aſk, upon this occaſion, make one ſo infamous, as to paſs over ſuch a ſubject in ſilence?—No, Sir, I truſt, if we are to make a precedent, we ſhall make it for the puniſhment of miſconduct, and not ſuch a one as will tend to cover it. It is for the glory of the Britiſh nation! it is for the honor of our ſenate and our military eſtabliſhment, that even were there is no caſe directly in point, effectual meaſures may be adopted to prevent the recurrence of future evils. If the noble Lord, by his intended motion, means only to create delay, I cannot ſee that it will anſwer any purpoſe; but it may be thence preſumed, that it was meant to throw the broad ſhield of power over the ſubject in queſtion, in order to ſilence it; and for that reaſon, I ſhould rather wiſh that the noble Lord would ſee the propriety of withdrawing his intended motion."

Lord FOLKSTONE—"The two honorable gentlemen who have ſpoken laſt, ſeem to have miſtaken the real queſtion at preſent before the houſe; the only matter before us is, Whether the proceedings of the Court Martial in 1796 ſhould be laid before them. Since, however, the ſubject of precedents has been touched upon, I muſt obſerve, in anſwer to ſome obſervations which have juſt fallen from the honorable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that it is exceedingly material that a ſearch ſhould be made; for granting that no precedent is to be found, would it not be a ſtrong argument for reſiſting any ſubſequent procedure which may be yet propoſed upon the caſe now before us? With that view I ſhall ſupport the propoſition of the noble Lord. I cannot however agree with the expreſſion which was uſed by that noble Lord and the honorable gentleman behind me, as to the individual implicated having himſelf only to thank for the diſagreeable feelings which this diſcuſſion may give riſe to. I think it is rather uncandid to ſay ſo, or that it is a reproach to him that he has put himſelf again in this ſituation, when he is confident he has a right to ſit in Parliament by the ſuffrages of his conſtituents. It is indeed a matter of regret, that the buſineſs has already been delayed ſo long after the meeting of Parliament, but I think no great additional delay will originate for the mode of procedure which has been ſuggeſted."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—"Had not the motion now under consideration been to be accompanied with the one which the noble Lord has proposed, I, for one, am perfectly diposed to state, that I would have given it my decided negative, undismayed bv any menaces which have been held out, as to our duty to the public, the law of the land, the honor of the constitution, the rights of electors, and the dignity of the House of Commons. The reason for such a negative would be, because I am at a loss to conceive that any minutes to be laid before tha house can be made the ground of any proceeding to implicate any person elected for this Parliament. I should be disposed to be extremely guarded against any production of this sort, or of adopting any measures that were not to be regulated by law and precedent: or in which I was not to be left at liberty to consult my own feelings in regard to the situation of any individual member whose conduct was to be the subject of discussion before the house. I should, least of all, be disposed to do so upon the sentence of a Court Martial laid upon the table; nor that I have any disrespect for such a Court, believing it to be the best, as constituted by law, for the trial of offences purely military: but to ask me, without having any precedent, to put a man upon his trial before those who are neither jury not judges, and to inflict a punishment or penalty, a power which was never attached to any Court of common law, is what I never can consent to *(a cry of hear him! hear him!)* I should think the motion, without the appendage, quite inadequate.—I have troubled the house thus early upon the subject, principally on account of what has fallen from the two honorable gentlemen opposite. The noble Lord near me (Lord Howick) has been cautioned not to throw the broad shield of power over that member, whose conduct is now under consideration; upon this, I have to observe to the honorable general, that the noble Lord throws out no shield of protection, but the shield of constitution, as he has always done over every member, and, I trust, he will yet do, and even extend its protection over the honorable member who has made such an observation. Another honorable member has alluded to the terms, honor and dishonor, expressions which may be known in a military court, but cannot be known in any other court of justice; and, therefore, he must know, that the house cannot proceed upon such phrases, nor can there be any thing in them, which can so affect public feeling, as to discourage electors, possessing sound sense and reason, from exercising their elective franchises, in choosing a representative, whom they think a true friend to the constitution of their country."

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST—"I should not have deemed it necessary to have said any thing upon this occasion, had it not been owing to what has fallen from my learned friend on this bench, in regard to the proceedings of a Court Martial, or the evidence taken before them, being not a proper ground for the house exercising their previlege of expelling a member; no such opinion was ever before maintained in this house. It does not appear to me that such a question as the present one ought to be entitely disentangled from all legal niceties. If the house be satisfied, by evidence upon oath, that there is such a body of criminality proved to exist, as to justify their procedure, they ought not to hesitate a moment in the exertion of their previlege. When the learned gentleman talks of a military court, he ought to distinguish at the same time what he denominates purely military questions. This Court Martial had not to investigate a crime merely of a military nature, there was a charge of more turpitude than mere military delinquency. The matter at issue, in the present instance, was not entirely a question of military honor, upon which Parliament had formerly decided. There was such a *corpus delicti*, as fully justified them in the measure they formerly adopted.

It would be a monſtrous propoſition to ſay, "take this before a jury;" a thing that cannot be done, in having been a queſtion already tried. The competency of the juriſdiction cannot be brought forward, nor can any objection be ſtated as to the evidence which took place formerly, and upon which a former Parliament decided. If it be fit to exerciſe that right, which Parliament exerciſed before, there can be no difficulty in recurring to that ſame evidence which is recorded upon our Journals. If it was not bad at that time to proceed upon, it is not bad now. It is not neceſſary, Sir, that we ſhould be bound by precedents, nor to ſay, that to re-expel depends upon the circumſtances attending the previous expulſion: Such a queſtion as the preſent one is never to be decided merely upon the principle of adhering to what had been previouſly done."

Mr. HERBERT, in explanation, ſaid—"This is a queſtion which muſt reſt upon its individual merits. It is not one which can be regulated by precedent. I apprehend, that the right honorable and learned gentleman was wrong, when he inferred, that the houſe has not a right to challenge the proceedings of a Court Martial. Unleſs it can be alleged, that the former proceeding of the houſe upon this ſubject was ſo flagrantly unjuſt, that it ought to be expunged, there can be no occaſion for appointing a committee upon the buſineſs."

General GASCOYNE, in explanation, ſaid, that he never meant to infer, that it was actually the intention of the noble Lord oppoſite, to protect a culprit with the broad ſhield of government, he had only obſerved, that his conduct might be ſo conſtrued by implication.

Lord WILLIAM RUSSEL delivered his ſentiments; but in ſuch a low tone of voice, as to be perfectly inaudible to the gallery.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL ſeverally explained; and Mr. ROBERT WARD ſaid a few words.

Mr. ADAM—"Sir, I conceive that the motion, at firſt made, was perfectly regular, temperate, and conſtitutional; but the debate which has enſued, has not been conducted with the ſame propriety; and therefore, I am anxious that the houſe ſhould be brought to that ſtate in which it originally commenced. The only object at preſent is, that line of conduct which will be moſt conſiſtent with juſtice, equity, and certainty? It is ſaid by ſome, to be a queſtion of principle, and not a queſtion of precedent. I am not ſenſible, Sir, of any diſtinction. In a court, conſtituted as this is, it appears to me that principle can only be underſtood by having recourſe to precedent. There cannot, therefore, be any reaſonable objection to ſearch into precedents; becauſe, although I may have an opinion upon the ſubject, it is not to be fixed, but merely to be guided upon ſuch enquiry. We have, Sir, the precedent of Wilkes, in the year 1764, for the publication of *The North Briton*; and in 1779, for a libel, of which he was convicted in a court of juſtice: I am old enough to remember the debates which took place upon thoſe occaſions; and I was one of the minority, when the queſtion was moved every year, in the then Parliament. Certain reſolutions were then expunged by the ſubſequent deciſion of this houſe, as not being conſiſtent with the ſound letter of the law of Parliament upon that ſubject. I think that what the noble Lord has propoſed is perfectly conſiſtent with the law of juſtice."

Mr. HURST—"I am much aſtoniſhed, Sir, when I hear an honorable and learned gentleman ſay, that he perceives no diſtinction between principle and precedent. In my opinion, Sir, I think them as different from each other, as the ſouthern and northern poles. Precedent ought by no means to conſtitute principle. I have no objection to agree to the motion of the noble Lord, as I think it neceſ-

sary that Parliament should see what has been done upon a former occasion; but if no precedent is to be found, will it be said by the learned gentleman who spoke last, that we are not then to resort to principles? We must then, Sir, adopt that which will be a precedent in future. I merely rose to express my astonishment at the honorable and learned gentleman not being competent to make that distinction."

The motion was then put from the Chair, and agreed to.

Viscount HOWICK next rose, and in conformity with the sentiments he had previously uttered upon this subject, moved, "That there be a committee appointed to examine the Journals or Records of Parliament for precedents of cases in which members who have been expelled from this house have been again returned, and to report the same together with the proceedings had thereon."

Mr. BANKES submitted to the house, and the noble Lord (Howick) opposite, whether it would not embrace more effectually the object in view, by extending the terms of the motion at present for their discision? At least it appeared to him, that, as there could be no determination drawn from cases similar, it would be a preferable method of wording the motion, so as to embrace not only the instances of former members expelled, but also such Members as were expelled and afterwards returned, distinguishing the one from the other. It is a question where the particular previleges of the house were interested, and where the previleges of the people were constitutionally involved, it became a duty to obtain the fullest and most complete information that it was in the nature of the case to admit. A great stress had been laid by a learned gentleman, on the preference of precedent to principle, in order to arrive at the most correct decision in this enquiry. To that opinion he could not willingly subscribe, convinced as he was, that the combination of both was most likely to produce the fullest and best regulated judgment.

Lord FOLKSTONE thought the motion should not only extend to the precedents of expulsion, and the return of expelled members, but that the committee should be instructed to search for precedents in cases of re-expulsion, if any such had ever occurred.

Lord HOWICK concided with the opinion of the honorable gentleman (Mr. Bankes) as to the too narrowed construction of the motion he had the honor to propose. He therefore had no objection to adopt the principle of the honorable gentleman, and conceived that object answered, by inserting the words, "Such members as were expelled, and for what causes; also such members as were expelled, and again returned, and to report the proceedings thereon to the house." With respect to what had fallen from the Noble Lord (Folkstone) that object would be elucidated by the proceedings, which in former cases, the house had adopted on the return of any expelled Member. The motion so amended was put and carried without a division. It was then resolved, that the following members do compose the committee.

Lords Howick, Henry Petty, Castlereagh, Folkstone and Leveson Gower; Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Giles, Mr. Plumer, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Mr. Fawkes, Mr. Sharpe, &c. &c. and that five constitute a Quorum.

Gen. Paoli died on the 3d February, at a very advanced age, at his house near the Edgware Road; he was famous for the part he took in the affairs of Corsica, in the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, and was the god-father of Bonaparte.

ABSTRACT OF THE PLAN OF FINANCE, AND OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

The plan ſo ably developed by Lord Henry Petty is founded on the preſent rate of expence, and intending to provide only for the charges of the war, though its principle is applicable to every emergency.

The expenditure of each year of war, excluſive of Subſidies, is therefore taken at 32,000,000l. beyond the ſurplus of the Conſolidated Fund and the Annual Taxes.

The price of Stocks is taken at 60, and 5 per cent, as the intereſt of money, but variations on this price will upon the whole be favourable to the object in view.

The War Taxes are taken at 21,000,000l. computing the Property Tax at 11,500,000l. and the other War Taxes are taken at 9,500,000l.

To meet the above mentioned Expenditure of 32,000,000l. annually ſo long as the War may laſt, it is propoſed to borrow, as a Charge upon the War Taxes, 12,000,000l. annually for the firſt three years—for the fourth year (or 1810) 14,000,000l. and for the ten ſucceeding years 16,000,000l. in each year. This Mode of diſtributing the charge, by taking ſmaller loans at the beginning of the period, and increaſing them is preferred, becauſe it will prevent too large an addition to the future Supplementary Loans, and conſequently to the amount of Taxes. But, by this arrangement, the utmoſt poſſible advantage is not taken of the principle of the plan in relief of our preſent burthens.

In the firſt and each ſucceſſive year for which theſe Loans ſhall be raiſed, ſo much of the War Taxes is to be appropriated to them as will provide for the Intereſt on the Loan, and alſo ſuch a Sinking Fund as, together with the intereſt, and charges of management, ſhall be equal to ten per cent. on the ſum borrowed, let the price of the funds be whatever it may.

By the natural operation of compound intereſt, a 5 per cent. Sinking Fund would redeem the Loan in fourteen years. If the funds ſhould riſe, the redemption would be accelerated, for if the Loan be made when the funds are at 75, or in other words at 4 per cent. then its correſponding Sinking Fund will be 6 per cent. which will redeem the capital in thirteen years, the application of the Fund being made quarterly.

To provide for this Intereſt and Sinking Fund of ten per cent.

an equal amount of war taxes is to be appropriated in each ſucceſſive year, and which will continue pledged for fourteen years, if the funds ſhould continue at 60, but not ſo long if the funds ſhould riſe above that price.

THE TRAVELLER—FEBRUARY 3.

Though the menaces of BUONAPARTE to blockade this country be at once abſurd and unavailing, it appears he has completely ſucceeded in laying an embargo on all military and other intelligence, in the different continental ports, to which his overbearing and baneful influence extends.

WILLIAM I. of Pruſſia, notwithſtanding his indifference to the arts in general, had a taſte above mediocrity in painting. He uſed to ſhew his paintings, and they were of courſe admired "How much do you think *this* might *ſell for?*" ſaid he, one day, to his courtiers. "At a *hundred ducats*, Sire."—"It would be *dog cheap*," replied one of them. "Well," ſaid WILLIAM, who loved money, "I will give it to you for *fifty*, becauſe I ſee you are a *good judge*, and am happy to do you a *pleaſure*." The poor courtier, obliged to carry away, and, what was worſe, to pay for this miſerable daubing, reſolved in future to be more circumſpect in his praiſes.

The Iriſh Loan is not expected to exceed the ſum of two millions,

M. D'Alopeus, who is coming to this country, is to ſucceed Count Strogonoff in the Ruſſian Embaſſy, and is ſaid to be charged with Negociations which are to have deciſive influence on the opening of the next campaign.

The 26th regiment of foot are under orders to embark at Donaghadee, for Portpatrick.

General Sir John Stuart, who defeated the French in Calabria, accompanied by his aid de-camp, arrived on Saturday at Miller's Hotel, Jermyn-ſtreet, from Malta.

We have heard a report that Government intend to ſend out, under a diſtinguiſhed Officer, a force ſufficient to determine the fate of South America. The report is again afloat that ſeveral regiments of our heavy cavalry are about to be employed.

So numerous are the detachment now about to embark for the Cape and India, that five hundred of them have been ſent over to Hilſea, and the neighbouring country, for whom no accommodation could be procured in the Iſle of Wight.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

General Hugh Duke of Northumberland, K. G. to be Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Blue, vice Field-Marshal the Duke of Richmond, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE,—February 7, 1807.

1st Regiment of Dragoons, Edward Charles Windsor, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Crespigny, promoted.

4th Ditto, cornet George Luard to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Oliver, promoted in the 57th Foot. Norcliffe Dalton, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Welles, who retires.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons, cornet Arthur Macnamara, from the 4th Dragoons, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bamfyld, who retires.

10th Ditto, George Fitz Clarence, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Elliott, who resigns.

13th Ditto, cornet N. G. Johnston to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lygon promoted in the 50th Foot.

16th Ditto, cornet Edward Pratt to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cocks, promoted in the 48th Foot.

23d Ditto, William Power, gent. to be cornet, without purchase.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign Robert Morgan Tighe, from the 9th Foot, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gordon, promoted. Honorable James Berkeley Rodney to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Home, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot, Theodore Cook, gent. vice Brewer, promoted in the 83d Foot; W. Steele, gent. vice Campbell, promoted in ditto; Henry Kelly, gent. vice Gibson, promoted in ditto; William Blosse Armstrong, gent. vice M'Lean promoted in ditto; Thomas Henry Williams, gent. vice Richards, promoted in ditto; Hugh Monro, gent. vice Harding, promoted in ditto, to be Ensigns.

5th Ditto, James Masterson Pennington, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Carey, promoted.

7th Ditto—Ensign James Barke, from the 67th Foot, vice Morris, appointed to the 9th Garrison Battalion. Robert Murray, gent. vice M'Donnell, whose appointment has been cancelled. Thomas Townsend Aremberg Mullins, gent. vice Ashburnham, appointed to the Coldstream Guards, to be Lieutenants.

17th Ditto, Ensign William Glliam, from the 36th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Despard, promoted.

30th Ditto, Ensign Dennis Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Brown, promoted in the 9th Garrison Battalion.

31st Ditto——— Bolton, gent. to be Ensign, vice Robertson deceased.

32d Ditto, John Munton, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Carpenter, promoted in the 56th Foot.

34th Ditto Ensign F. Annesley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Benning, promoted in the 66th Foot.

42d Ditto Ensign Alexander Graham to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Ensign William Hamilton to be ditto.

43d Ditto, Ensign William Freer to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Horan, who resigns.

46th Ditto, Thomas H. Nelson, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hackett, promoted.

48th Ditto, Ensign Robert Andrew Waugh to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Donavan, promoted in Froberg's Regiment.

56th Ditto, captain T. W. Taylor, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be captain of a company, vice Smith, deceased. Ensign H. G. Carpenter, from the 92d Foot, to be lieutenant without purchase.

60th Ditto, captain W. G. Davy to be Major, by purchase, vice Clark, who retires.

66th Regiment of Foot, captain Charles Mills, from Major-General Ramsay's regiment, to be captain of a company, vice Hay, who exchanges.

79th Ditto, Alexander Orr, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase.

83d Ditto, lieutenant Alexander M'Bean, from the 6th Garrison Battalion; Ensigns James Brewer, from the Royals; Alexander Campbell, from ditto; Alexander Gibson, from ditto; Daniel M'Lean, from ditto; Roderick Richards, from ditto; and John Harding, from ditto—To be lieutenants.

84th Ditto, John Dale, gent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kay, promoted.

89th Ditto, captain Henry Gore, from the 7th Garrison Battalion, to be captain of a company, vice Mathews, who exchanges.

90th Ditto, Ensign William Wood to be lieutenant, vice Gloag, deceased; Alexander Campbell, gent. to be Ensign, vice Wood.

95th Ditto, Ensign Charles Eaton, from the 4th Garrison Battalion, to be Second lieutenant, vice Redman, who exchanges.

5th West India regiment, Mark Stirling, gent. to be Quarter Master, vice Richter.

6th Ditto, Ensign William Runciman to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Faircloth, who resigns; ——— Westmacot, gent. to be Ensign, vice Runciman.

Royal West India Rangers, John Knox, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice M'Kenzie, promoted.

Major-General Ramsan's regiment, captain Philip Hay, from 66th Foot, to be captain of a company, vice Mills, who exchanges.

2d Garrison Battalion, lieutenant F. B. Pyne, from half-pay of Dunlop's late corps, to be lieutenant, vice Gilbert, who exchanges.

3d Ditto, lieutenant William Brownlow, from the 52d Foot, to be captain of a company, vice Taylor, appointed to the 56th Foot.

4th Ditto, Second lieutenant Richard Sparrow Redman, from the 95th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Eaton, who exchanges.

6th Ditto, Jonathan Baldwin, gent. to be Ensign.

7th Ditto, captain E. K. Mathews, from the 80th Foot, to be captain of a company, vice Gore, who exchanges. Ensign and Adjutant John Otter, of the Royal Military College, to be lieutenant. Robert Balwin, gent. to be Ensign, vice Magnis, promoted in the 9th Garrison Battalion.

5th Royal Veteran Battalion, Major Henry Le Blanc, from the 71st Foot, to to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Swinburne, deceased.

Staff.—Colonel Solomon Peter Del'heste, in half-pay of the 134th Foot, to be a Brigadier General in the Army serving in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Island Station, vice Vandeleur, deceased.

Lieutenant-General Fox, we understand, has resigned the Chief Command of the British Forces in Sicily, in which he is to be succeeded by Major-General Sir John Moore, K. B.

MODERN VICTORIES.

Why, how is all this? I ſhould have, as the winner,
Three bottles of Mills's old Port to my dinner:
You win! why, you've loſt; and we often repeat it,
The army that ſtill keeps it ground is *defeated*;
And ſince 'tis diſcover'd, as Miniſters ſtate,
That the nation gets *richer* by *running in debt*,
So it is with an army, which, fighting all day,
Gets the victory, at length—*by running away*.

A new regulation is to be made reſpecting Barrack-maſters of the Artillery. A Quarter-maſter general is to be appointed to the Artillery, and the whole of this department, as well as the Hoſpital Eſtabliſhment, now under conſideration, is ſaid to be the reſult of Lord Moira's ſuggeſtions.

Mary Plant, who ſtood charged, at Marlborough-ſtreet, Office, with forſaking her infant child, in Vine-ſtreet, Piccadilly, was diſcharged yeſterday, after having undergone ſeveral examinations. It appears that it was the illegitimate offspring of a *Clergeyman* and a ſervant-maid, that the priſoner had an intereſt in its preſervation, and was intoxicated at the time the child was left in an expoſed ſtate.

The 69th Regiment is faſt recruiting its ſtrength in Ireland. The 98th, which the other day came home a perfect ſkeleton from the Weſt Incies, is now recruiting its ſtrength again in Durham, its native county.

None of the 2d battalions has been more ſucceſsful in completing its numbers than that of the 18th or Royal Iriſh Regiment. This battalion having upwards of 1100 men, is at preſent in Guernſey, and will be fit for any ſervice: the Iſt batialion is in Jamaica.

Recent report ſays, that Major-General SPENCER is likely to be very ſoon actively employed, and that Lieutenant-General MOORE is to be placed at the head of the Mediterranean army, which it is ſaid will ſpeedily commence active operations.

We have heard that among other regiments to be employed in a force about to be collected, the 13th and 89th regiments, commanded by Lord BLAYNDY, are certainly to go. We have likewiſe heard mentioned the 8th foot, or King's Own, commanded by the gallant colonel Houghton, who it is ſaid will have the rank of Brigadier, under Sir Arthur Welleſley.

LONDON PACKET—February 10.

Mr. Charles Combe, son of Dr. Combe, has resigned his situation of Assistant Secretary to the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce Mr. Woodfall, son of the late respectable William Woodfall, of *Parliamentary memory*, is a Candidate for the vacant office.

The Whig toast, " The Sovereignty of the People," was certainly consistent with the Whig Principle—" that Government rests its foundation on an original compact between the Sovereign and the People." But the new fangled toast given at Sir Francis Burdett's late brawl at the Crown and Anchor—" *Our Sovereign the People*," is at once exclusive and offence. Its offences was certainly not diminished by the rejection of the good old toast " The King and Constitution," under the false plea that it was included in the preceding! The *wiseacre* who made this plea, might as well have contended that an *ox* had been found in the belly of a *hedge hog*.

Prince Augustus of Prussia has set off for France, accompanied by two French officers. A German Paper offers the following remarks on that circumstance:—

" As every one takes the liberty of stating facts in his own way, may not we also be permitted to give our version to them? The Prince Augustus was sent to his father, by his Majesty the Emperor (Bonaparte), and in this proceeding of the victor, we recognize the inherent generosity of his character. But, at that time, a negociation subsisted between his Majesty the Emperor and the King of Prussia, and peace seemed to be at hand. The Emperor also granted an armistice; but this the King of Prussia refused. The King acknowledging his dependence on Russia, made this circumstance the ground of refusing his ratification; whilst, on the other hand, the Russians declared that, as his allies, they were wholly placed at his disposal. Matters are thus put on an entirely different footing from what they stood in when Prince Augustus was suffered to remain at Berlin. This change of circumstances seems to offer a natural explanation of what has occurred, both with respect to Prince Augustus and General Tauenzien; and those who look for any other cause only indulge in idle dreams.

The *Journal de Paris* mentions, that Bonaparte, willing to give *Spain* a proof of his friendship, and wishing to see the Spanish army upon a respectable footing, has not only permitted 25,000

Prussian prisoners to enter into its service, but has put 25,000 more under the disposal of the Spanish Government; only upon this special condition, that they should be volunteers in the strictest sense of the word, and that their service shall not be required in any degree out of the army.

The Margravine of Anspach has lost her life-interest of 2000l. per annum, by the French having possessed themselves of the Margraviate, out of which the King of Prussia paid that annual pension. The Margravine, however, has realized an estate of more than 10,000l. per annum, out of the savings of the late Margrave's life annuity, which he obtained for the surrender of that principality.

We learn from Cassel, that, in addition to any insurrection among the military, most of whom have declined the offer of entering into the French service, the inhabitants of several districts in Westphalia, particularly Lengen, have risen against the French troops, rung the alarm bells, &c. In a Proclamation, which General Legrange the French Governor-General, has published on this occasion, he asks the people, if this is the way they wish to get rid of the contribution money imposed upon them? He then informs them, that the districts which have remained quiet, shall pay nothing; but that those which have been unruly shall pay the other's share.

The following notice has been published at Lubec, by authority:—"The City Physician having learned, that a rumour has been circulated in public, of an epidemical sickness prevailing in our hospitals, namely, the flux, he hastens to tranquillize the inhabitants, by assuring them of the falsehood of the report. The French and Prussian hospitals are in the very best state of health, and there are no diseases existing but among a few individuals.

Independent of 17,000 Prussians in Dantzic, General Manstein commands 12,000 more in the neighbouring redoubts.

Such of the Hessian Officers as refused to enter the French service, have been sent prisoners to Luxemburgh. The Italian troops who occupied Cassel, have marched to Hanover.

The inhabitants of Silesia are rising *en masse*, to resist the advances of the French and their Allies: several villages have, in consequence, been destroyed.

Bonaparte's Decree of the 21st November against English produce has been rigidly enforced in all the Italian States, not excepting Etruria, and no more raw silk is to be exported.

Venice had not been bombarded at the date of the last accounts.

THE TRAVELLER—February 5.

Lord Arthur Somerſet is appointed aid-de camp to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

Gen. Cockle, ſecond-in-command at the Cape of Good Hope, is arrived here to take his paſſage.

This day the Captains of the Eaſt India Fleet gave an elegant dinner at the George Inn, to Admiral Sir Iſaac Coffin, Bart. Admiral Sir Richard Stachan, Bart. Commodore Beazley, and a ſelect party.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton ſtruck his flag on Tueſday; he hoiſts it again in May on board the Iſis of 50 guns, Capt. Neane, for the Newfoundland ſtation.

On Friday laſt died, at Alverſtoke, near Goſport, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. I. M. Bingham, Rector of Birchanger, and of Runwell, in Eſſex; many years an acting Magiſtrate of the County of Southampton.

Earl Spencer is ſo much indiſpoſed, that he cannot ſign official papers.

The Comet expected to appear in the end of January was ſeen in the neighbourhood of Berwick, on Friday the 30th ult. about three o'clock P. M. This phenomenon, viewed only by the naked eye, and when the ſun was ſhining bright, appeared to be about the ſize of the moon, of a bright red colour, with brilliant rays that dazzled the eyes of the Spectator; had a train reſembling a large ſheet of fire, but of a colour much darker than the body of the Comet. It made its appearance in the weſt, and proceeded with great velocity, about due eaſt, towards the German Ocean, where it quickly diſappeared, amidſt a kind of fog with which the ſea was covered. This phenomenon was viſible for about a minute, during which it travelled along the firmament, apparently about the ſpace of a mile. It appeared at an immenſe diſtance from the earth, nearly vertical to the ſpectator, and a little to the north from the zenith of Berwick.

Parliamentary Fracas.—The following unpleaſant occurrence lately took place at *Bellamy's* tavern, Houſe of Commons:—Mr. A. S. having accuſed Mr. B. of being influence in his duty by a Noble Duke, the latter gave the lie direct, which was acknowledged by a ſevere blow with a can. The parties have been ſince bound over in 500l. each to keep the peace, by Mr. Graham, of Bow-ſtreet.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This admirable sanctuary for British genius was opened on Thursday at the late Shakespeare Gallery, in Pall Mall, for the private gratification of the Subscribers and *Amateurs* of taste. It is with much pleasure we state that the Artists who contributed last year have on the present occasion manifested very striking marks of improvement, and we may defy any Nation on the Continent to produce an equal proof of general talents. Many of the Pictures are not new to the public, but they are so excellent that they will always afford pleasure, however often they may be seen. Among these are the productions of West, Opie, Lawrence, Beechey, Northcote, Shee, Copley, Singleton, Westall, Daniel, Turner, and many other Artists of distinguished merit.

But among the most interesting works in the place are the Models for the National Monuments to the memory of Nelson and William Pitt. These models have been submitted to the Committee of Taste, appointed by Government to select the best specimen of genius and most calculated to do honour to the illustrious dead. The Committee have not yet made their choice, and it would not become us to deliver any opinion upon the subject at present. All we shall say is that there are admirable proofs of the talents of Bacon, Garrard, Smith, Westmacott, Flaxman, Rossi, and other Artists. Upon the whole, the three rooms of the Institution abound with such poofs of British genius as must afford a high gratification to those who are alive to the impressions of taste, and the nobler feelings of patriotism.

Government have it in contemplation to establish *Passports* between England, Scotland, and Ireland, the same as during, and for some time after, the rebellion in 1798, as many persons have lately gone over to the last mentioned part of the United Kingdom, whom it is feared (and found, in some instances, *recently, fact*) went there for the purpose of sowing additional seeds of discontent.

On frequent occasions, and very recently, have complaints been transmitted to the War Office, relative to the riotous deportment of Irish recruits on their landing in England; but Government, be it in what hands it may, seldom, if ever, inquires into particulars; as it is pretty well understood that the recruits are not the aggressors, but are provoked to resistance by the contumely and rudeness of the rabble inhabitants, who load them with every opprobrious epithet, merely because they were not born in England!

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

James Bennet was indicted for a misdemeanour, in exposing himself to a lady, in a pastrycook's shop, in Prince's-street. This case has already appeared before the public within these few days. The prisoner conducted himself in the same disgusting manner several times, by presenting himself at the shop window, but was at length secured. The Counsel for the prosecution commented at considerable length on the immoral, unnatural, and disgusting conduct of the prisoner, and said the offence was such as Courts of Justice, where conviction had taken place, had marked their abhorrence of, by an exemplary punishment. The defendant was found Guilty.—Judgment respired.

A modern Cassandra, named Rogers, was indicted for imposing upon the credulous, by pretending to the gifts of divination. Miss Hall, a young lady under 20 years of age, stated, that she had gone to the house of this *sage*, in William-street, Westminster, for the purpose of exposing her knavery; she having perverted the imagination of one of her relatives, by filling her head with strange fantasies. Miss Hall found her sitting at a table, on which appeared a religious book, and a pack of cards. She proceeded to tell her that she had many enemies of her own sex, but that all the *men* were *extremely partial* to her, and that she would be married in a short time to the *best* of good men.

Mr. Alley took an objection to the form of the indictment, which proved fatal; and the Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty.

In the Cavan Militia is established a school for the education of soldier's sons; they are taught to read and write, and the common rules of arithmetic; they are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion and duties of morality; are paraded with the men every Sunday, and marched with them to their respective places of worship. On Saturday, the master has the boys prepared for examination, and any officer who chuses to attend may examine them. They are furnished with a cap, a jacket, and two pair of cloth trowsers annually, the parents supply them with shoes and shirts. The expence of this establishment is defrayed by a very trifling monthly subscription among the Officers, in the following proportions: Field Officers 8s. each per month; Captains 6s.; Lieutenants 3s.; Ensigns 2s. With this slender fund they are enabled to clothe and educate forty boys.

LONDON.—February 9.

Though Parliament have met at a moſt intereſting criſis—tho' much buſineſs has been done, and many ſpeeches have been made, yet we do not remember a period when the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons have been read with ſo little intereſt. This indifference certainly does not ariſe from a *confidence* in Miniſters. The public mind, however, is reduced to a ſtate of apathy on this ſubject. Beſides, "*the maſter-talkers*" are now no more.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At the Collegiate Church, Mancheſter, James Bellairs, Eſq. of Derby, Banker, to Elizabeth Anne, eldeſt daughter of Lawrence Peel, Eſq. of Ardwick Green.

Charles Gray Graves, Eſq. of the Army Pay Office, to Miſs Hicks, eldeſt daughter of John Hicks, Eſq. of Braddenham, near Wycombe.

At Mary-le-bone Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter, Robert Harry Inglis, Eſq. only ſon of Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. to Miſs Briſcoe, eldeſt daughter of Joſeph Saymour Biſcoe, Eſq. of Pend-hill, Surrey.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Granville Haſtings Wheeler, Eſq. to Miſs Jane Tatterſall.

Charles Turner, Eſq. of New Bond-ſtreet to Miſs Binns, eldeſt daughter of the late John Binns, Eſq. of Leeds, banker.

At Roſcrea, Dennis M'Carthy, Eſq. of Minehill, county Cork, to Miſs Lockwood, daughter of the late William Lockwood, Eſq. of Ballyclearan, in the county of Tipperary.

J. Gurney, Eſq. of Lynn Regis, to Miſs Gurney, daughter of R. Gurney, Eſq. of Keſwick, Norfolk.

Captain Haſwell, of the Navy, to Miſs Stewart, youngeſt daughter of the late Captain Stewart.

Mr. Coomber, of Bolſover-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Sexton, of Wenham, Bucks.

The Rev. R. Simſon, L. L. B. Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, to Miſs Tandy, daughter of D. Tandy, Eſq. of the Cuſtoms, London.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

At his houſe, in Welbeck-ſtreet, the Lady of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilſon, Bart. of a Son.

The Machioneſs Cornwallis, of a fifth Daughter.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Eaſt-hill, Wandſworth, on the 31ſt of January, William Walker, Eſq.

At Kenſington Palace, Peggen Hale, Eſq. banker, Bond-ſtreet.

Iſaac Reed, Eſq. well known for his patient inveſtigations of and judicious commentaries on the text of Shakſpeare.—He died at a very advanced age.

At Chiſlehurſt, in Kent, A. Stone, Eſq. in his 80th year.

W. Newdick, Eſq. of Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire,

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At Sankerrydroog, on the 13th instant, lieutenant James Hampton, 1st bat. 7th regt, native infantry to Mrs. Mary Forster, widow of the late lieut. Forster.

At Cochin, on the 26th ult. Christian Von Geyer, Esq. formerly commercial resident of Arroagumme in the Dutch honorable company's service, to Miss Louisa Grœnroode, daughter of Charles Grœnroode, Esq. of Cochin.

At the Cape of Good Hope, in June last, Henry Pallister, esq. agent victualler, to miss Elmore, eldest daughter of John Elmore, esq. of the firm of Reynolds, Elmore and Co.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th Instant, the Lady of Edward Croft Greenway, esq. of a son.

At Tellicherry, Mrs. Luttrell, of a daughter.

At Masulipatam, on the 21st ult. the lady of C. Higginson, esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 21st July, at Seringapatam, of a fever and bowel complaint, which he bore with manly and christian fortitude, captain Robert Barclay of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and attached to the 1st Battalion of Pioneers —With excellent natural and acquired talents, this gentleman possessed a warm and friendly heart as an officer, the uniform success of his efforts on every occasion where they were called for in the field best speak to his merit—and as a valuable member of society, the universal sorrow excited by his loss, sufficiently establishes for the consolation of his relatives, this certainty, that as he lived beloved, so has he died deeply regretted.

At Nundydroog, on the 1st instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard, wife of William Pritchard, esq. garrison surgeon at Vellore.

On the 16th instant, at Vencattagherry, on his way to Mysore, for the recovery of his health, assistant surgeon A. R. Sparke, of his majesty's 25th light dragoons.

On board the Victor, on his passage from Prince of Wales Island to this settlement, lieut. Nathan P. Powell, of the honorable company's 1st bat. 4th regt. of infantry, Bombay establishment.

At Madras the 24th instant, John Smith, esq. surgeon of his majesty's 9th regt. of foot. All the officers and men of the regiment, off duty, attended his funeral. —A greater testimony of respect to his memory could not have been evinced, and is the best criterion of his having performed well the duties of his station.

At Madoor, on the 19th instant, the lady of lieut. J. P. Knott, of the 2d. regt. native infantry.

In camp, at Serroor, on the 14th instant, captain lieutenant Garrick Read, of the 2d regiment native cavalry.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 6th July, at the New Church, B. Browne, esq. to Mrs. Ceronio.

On the 10th July, John Orr, esq. surgeon in the honorable company's service, to miss Mary Ann Williams.

On the 2d instant, Mr. S. H. Boileau, to miss Joseph Norton.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, in Fort William, the lady of major Maxwell, of his majesty's 67th regiment, of a son.

At Purtubghur, on the 3d ultimo, the lady of captain O'Halloran, of twins.

On the 28th July, the Lady of Wigram Money, Esq. of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 6th July, the Lady of Major H. Rose, deputy paymaster, of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 14th July, the Lady of captain B. Bradshaw, of a son.

DEATHS.

Mr. Scoon, 3d Officer of the hon. company ship Union.

At Cawnpore, on the 9th curt. of a broken heart, James Grey, esq. Muster Master of His Majesty's Troops in Bengal.

At Cawnpore, on the 11th instant, lieutenant colonel Wellett.

On the 4th instant at Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Price Dare, late chief officer of the Henry Wellesley, and for some time third of the Eliza Anne, when in November last she was lost in the Chinese seas, with his cousin captain Dare, and most of the crew, Mr. Dare, and three or four only escaping.

On the 29th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Bruce, late of Dacca, aged 75.

On board the brig Fanny, Mr. W. Chevalier, free mariner.

On Sunday last, the 26th July, Alexander Gray, Esq. M. D. Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.—From his first entrance into the company's service, Dr. Gray was remarked for the faithful and assiduous discharge of his professional duties. He died possessed of large property, chiefly vested in government securities. The principal part of his fortune, amounting to nearly three lacks of rupees, is, after the payment of some legacies, devised for building a Church, and the endowment of an Hospital, at Elgin, in Murray Shire, Scotland.

On board the Lord Kieth Indiaman, captain Ramage commanding that vessel.

Lately, at Barreilly, Lieutenant Watson Hudson, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

The lady of R. Honner, esq. of a son.

On the 1st August, the Lady of Major William Young, was safely delivered of a Son.

DEATHS.

The infant son of William Crawford, esq.

At Surat, on the 29th ult. lieut. Richard Laprelle, of the 2st battalion 8th regt.

At Sea, within a few days sail of Pulo Penang, where he was proceeding for his health, captain C. S. Bunyan, of this Establishment, leaving behind him the reputation of a very meritorious Officer, and a valuable Member of Society.

On the 9th instant, the infant daughter of the reverend Nicholas Wade.

CEYLON BIRTH.

At Columbo, on the 2d August, the lady of T. Christie, esq. medical superintendant general, of a son.

DEATH.

John Tranchell, esq. judge of the provincial court of Jaffna.

PENANG BIRTHS.

The lady of P. Chiene, Esq. of a son.

At Malacca, on the 18th ultimo, the lady of J. M. B. Adams, esq. master attendant of a son.

DEATHS.

The infant daughter of J. P. Hobson, esq.

At Malacca, lieutenant Charles Steiner, of the Wirtemberg regiment.

James Heriot, esq. senior assistant surgeon at this presidency; after a short but severe illness—His remains were interred with every military honors.

James Biggard, esq. third lieutenant of his majesty's ship Bellequex.

LOST,

On Monday evening, at the houſe of Thomas Demello, Eſq. a large Topaz Breaſt Pin, ſuperbly ſet round with Brilliants. A handſome reward will be given to any perſon who may give information where it may be found---And it is particularly requeſted, that if offered for Sale, the perſon may be apprehended and notice ſent to Mr. Demello.

Madras, Sept. 30, 1807.

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